

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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XINHUA COMMENTARY ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

OW091900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 9 Nov 84

["Commentary: Perspective of Soviet-U.S. Relations After Reagan's Reelection" (by Wang Chongjie) -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 8 (XINHUA) -- With the conclusion of the U.S. presidential election, both Moscow and Washington expressed a willingness to improve their long-strained relations. This is a signal that may predict an ease-up in the confrontation of the two superpowers.

In a congratulatory message to Ronald Reagan on his reelection, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR expressed the hope that Reagan's reelection would mark "a turn for the better for relations" between the two countries and promised that the Soviet Union will "joint effort" with the United States to this end. Meanwhile, Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko stressed in a speech marking the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution that actions, not words, are needed to eliminate world tensions.

On the day of his reelection President Ronald Reagan also expressed his readiness to improve relations with the Soviet Union. He said there are better possibilities than ever before to hold a summit meeting of U.S. and Soviet leaders. In his congratulatory message to Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko on the Soviet national day, Reagan said that the United States is prepared to hold constructive talks with the Soviet Union on arms control. The U.S. State Department recently announced that the United States and his Soviet Union will negotiate on the prevention of nuclear proliferation in Moscow at the end of this month.

It is not unexpressed that both Moscow and Washington would want to improve their relations when Ronald Reagan has retained his post in the White House for another four-year term. U.S. and Soviet leaders have in the past two months made some contacts. In late September, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko visited the White House and held long talks with President Reagan. Although they tried to defend their own positions and accused each other, both sides made some promises. Gromyko said the Soviet Union was willing to normalize and develop relations with the United States and get down to serious talks on arms control and reduction. Reagan promised that the Soviet Union would get a fair deal with the United States if it seeks to maintain peace through negotiations.

Reagan later pledged during his campaign that he would work for progress in arms control negotiations and improvement of relations with the Soviet Union if he was reelected.

On October 17, Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said in an interview with THE WASHINGTON POST that Moscow hoped to establish good relations with the United States and this would be "possible." As the U.S. election day approached, Gromyko met U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union Arthur Hartman in Moscow and Soviet Government leader Nikolay Tikhonov met U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in New Delhi. All this indicated that both the Soviet Union and United States are now seeing the necessity and possibility to readjust their relations.

The intensified Soviet-U.S. confrontation has in the last four years caused unrest in the world and prevented solutions to many acute issues.

The people of the world, including those of the Soviet Union and the United States, have a strong desire for peace and want to improve their economic and cultural life. They oppose war and expansion. This is a reality that the leaders of the two superpowers cannot ignore. If the United States and Soviet Union can take some practical measures to control and reduce their nuclear arsenals, world peace would be benefitted and international tension would be eased up, although no fundamental change can be expected to take place in their confrontation.

DELEGATE TO UN URGES NON-MILITARIZATION OF SPACE

OW100726 Beijing XINJUA in English 0703 GMT 10 Nov 84

["China Urges Two Superpowers To Stop Arms Race in Outer Space" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, November 11 (XINHUA) -- China today urged the two superpowers to take actions immediately to stop their arms race in outer space. Speaking at the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly, Chinese Ambassador in charge of disarmament Affairs Qian Jiadong said: "Outer space, as a common heritage of mankind, should be used solely for peaceful purposes. Nations should strengthen international cooperation to promote the exploration and peaceful use of outer space. In this context, the non-militarization of outer space should be the overall goal that nations should strive for." He said that unfortunately space science has been used for military purpose from the very beginning.

He charged the superpowers with gradually extending their arms race from the land, sea and air space to outer space in intensifying their rivalry for military superiority. He said that after years of testing, the superpowers' anti-satellite weapons have already acquired, to certain extents, capabilities of real warfare. "In the meantime, a round of costly competition is unfolding to develop anti-ballistic missiles systems. This race, if unchecked, is bound to further destabilize the already very unstable situation. As a result, the danger of war will not be lessened but on the contrary will be further aggravated," he continued. He urged the two space powers to initiate at an early date bilateral talks on this issue. "The two superpowers, who not only possess military strength far above other countries but are right now in the process of testing the developing space weapons, should logically bear special responsibility in preventing an arms race in outer space," he said.

Referring to the recent statements of both the United States and the Soviet Union in this committee expressing their willingness to undertake outer space talks, he said, "We hope that they are not again merely striking a posture, but are truly ready to begin such talks in earnest in response to the wishes of the world's peoples, including their own." "All nations have a vital stake in the question concerning outer space. Bilateral talks between the United States and the Soviet Union cannot therefore be a substitute for multilateral negotiations. We share the view that bilateral and multilateral talks are not mutually exclusive but rather mutually reinforcing and complementary. As the sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, the conference on disarmament in Geneva should establish an ad hoc committee as soon as it resumes its work in 1985 to conduct negotiations on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects."

On how to achieve this end, he said: "We feel that we can start with the prohibition of space weapons, which directly threaten international security and stability, to achieve the 'non-weaponization' of outer space, including the prohibition of development, testing, production, deployment and use of space weapons, leading to the complete destruction of all space weapons systems." Qian expressed the hope that serious consideration will be given to the Chinese draft resolution on peaceful use of outer space.

PRC HOSTS INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CONFERENCE

Gu Ming, Vance Speak

OW100648 Beijing XINHUA in English 0636 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Dalian, November 10 (XINHUA) -- China raised buyer's credit loans totalling 12.5 billion U.S. dollars from foreign governments and international organizations between 1979 and the end of June, 1984, a senior Chinese official said here Friday. Direct foreign investments came to eight billion U.S. dollars during the same period, the official added.

He was Gu Ming, deputy secretary general of the State Council and chief of its Economic Legislation Research Center. He said this at the opening session of an international conference on foreign investment and its legal aspects. More than 250 Chinese and American economic law experts, business executives, lawyers and bankers are attending the conference. Among the American participants is Cyrus Vance, former U.S. state secretary and head of the U.S. economic law delegation.

Gu said China had signed investment protection agreements with Sweden, Romania, Federal Germany, Belgium, France and Finland, as well as agreement on the prevention of tax evasion with Japan, the United States, France and Britain. He also disclosed that more laws and regulations governing foreign economic activities were being formulated. They included the laws on foreign economic contracts, ventures of exclusive foreign investment in China and Chinese-foreign cooperative management enterprises and regulations governing technology transfer.

China had already enacted some 60 laws and regulations governing Sino-foreign joint ventures and other forms of economic cooperation in the past few years, Gu said. The legitimate rights and interests of both Chinese and foreign partners of cooperation and overseas investors were guaranteed by these laws, Gu added.

Vance, who now represents the law firm Simpson, Thacher and Bartlett, said the progress China had made in the development of laws and treaties regarding international investment was impressive. "The talks during the conference are important, not only for the mutual economic benefits they can provide for our nations, but, perhaps more importantly, strengthen the reciprocal ties of friendship and understanding which will contribute to the everlasting course of national and global peace and security," he added.

During the four-day conference, negotiations on specific investment projects in China will be held between 26 U.S. transnational corporations and consortia and Chinese import and export corporations, representatives from the 14 coastal open cities and departments of foreign economic relations and trade. This conference is one of three such events taking place in China almost simultaneously. One similar conference just concluded in Shanghai and another is going in Hong Kong.

Foreign Investor Protection

OW121753 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese people's courts at all levels would timely and impartially protect the legitimate rights and interests of foreign investors according to law, Ren Jianxin, vice-president of the Chinese Supreme People's Court, said here today.

Ren made this remark while meeting with a U.S. economic law delegation led by Cyprus Vance, former secretary of state of the United States. In handling cases or disputes involving external economic relations and trade, he said, the courts would act strictly in line with law and contracts in view of international norms, so as to effectively guarantee the smooth progress of international trade and technical cooperation.

Noting that China hopes that disputes would not occur in its foreign economic activities, Ren said it was inevitable and quite normal that disputes would arise along with the increasingly expanded economic relations with foreign countries. So all those cases or disputes that come under the jurisdiction of people's courts would be administered properly by the people's courts, he said, adding that economic disputes were primarily resolved through mediation of arbitration before being brought to courts.

At present, he said, economic divisions had been set up in nearly all the more than 3,000 people's courts throughout China. Economic divisions at the more than 300 intermediate people's courts are entitled to handle economic cases of first instance involving foreign concerns. The Supreme People's Courts also directly handle economic cases of prime importance, he said.

While strengthening economic legislation and improving its economic judicial system, China also pays attention to learning from useful experience from other countries. For example, he said, he would lead a study group to the United States next month to study patent judicial system and, early next year, Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court, and he himself would visit the United States again on a mission to study its judicial system as a whole.

Vance: Conference Successful

OW121547 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese and American companies have signed 34 letters of intent on economic cooperation, former U.S. Secretary of State Cyprus Vance said here today. He noted that these were part of the results achieved during a recent Shanghai Conference on International Investment he attended.

Speaking at a press conference held here this afternoon, Vance who now represents the law firm of Simpson, Thacher and Bartlett said that negotiations on specific projects between Chinese and American enterprises were still going on in Dalian where he attended the first part of another conference on international investment. It is learned that the Chinese side presented more than 200 projects during the Shanghai conference and some 400 during the Dalian conference.

Vance said that both meetings were successful because they were held at a historical moment when the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party had just made a decision on economic reforms in China.

He described the decision as important and historical in that it covered wide-ranging subjects and was made after great care.

The meetings were successful, he said, also because they were attended by a variety of people, including government officials, local leaders and representatives of industrial organizations on the Chinese side, and enterprises, banks and investment banking organizations on the American side. He said that from his observations for many years on a world scene, trade was very important in relations between different countries. And trade would play an extremely important role in strengthening and developing the Sino-U.S. relations.

In response to a question, Vance described the "obstacles" for American investment in China, problems that have been discussed during the two meetings in Shanghai and Dalian. These included pricing and planning, foreign exchange, identifications and size of the market for joint ventures and management and salary of the personnel in the joint ventures. He said that solutions had been found for some of these problems while others called for further discussions. "I'm confident that all the obstacles will be overcome," he said. He also stressed the need for concluding an investment protection treaty on which the Chinese and U.S. Governments had been negotiating and progress was made.

WEN HUI BAO Interviews Vance

OW091439 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 6 Nov 84 p 1

[Special report by reporters Zhang Debao, Sun Zhonglian: "Good Prospects in U.S.-China Economic and Technological Cooperation -- an Interview With Former U.S. Secretary of State Vance"]

[Text] Former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, leading a group of personalities from U.S. legal, banking, and industrial circles, arrived in Shanghai to attend an international symposium on investment law. The reporters interviewed Mr Vance during a recess of the meeting.

First, we asked Mr Vance about his impressions of Shanghai. Gesturing with his hands in humor, Vance said: I visited Shanghai 9 years ago. Since then I have been to Beijing as U.S. secretary of state but never to Shanghai. This is my second visit to Shanghai. This time, I have come not as a government official but as a private citizen who is keenly interested in China and in developing Sino-U.S. relations. Then, he changed the subject and said: Today is the first day of the symposium. It is a success. We have two purposes for the meeting. First, the American entrepreneurs can meet and talk with their Shanghai counterparts face to face. This can help deepen their mutual understanding and is conducive to strengthening future cooperation. Second, both sides can bring problems they encounter into the open, thereby laying a foundation for future cooperation. After a brief moment's deliberation, he said: "For instance, China is studying the issue of pricing policy. To an American entrepreneur, this is a very important issue which will decide whether an investor can earn a profit. If an entrepreneur thinks he can, he will come to invest in Shanghai. When such problems are put forward, although they may not be solved in a short while, they can still help further strengthen the economic cooperation between our two countries."

"Mr Vance, you have made a positive effort for the convening of this symposium," the reporters said to Vance.

"No, no," Vance said, smiling and shaking his head. "I appreciate very much Shanghai's sponsoring this meeting, and in particular the fact that State Councillor Chen Muhua and the other ministers have come from Beijing to attend this meeting. Moreover, I appreciate very much that Shanghai's neighboring provinces have also sent their representatives to the meeting. We American representatives are very appreciative of all this." After a short pause, Vance continued: "It is predictable that with the passing of time, the economic and technological cooperation between our two countries will continue to expand on a ever broadening scale, and the prospects are very good. I am very optimistic about it."

Nearing the end of the interview, the reporters briefed Mr Vance on WEN HUI BAO's widespread influence both at home and abroad. Vance nodded in agreement and expressed his appreciation of the paper. He then happily gave his autograph in an expression of his goodwill toward the paper.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE Interview

HK091024 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1404 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Report by reporter Shi Siwei: "Reform of the Economic Structure in China Has Boosted the Confidence of American Investors -- An Interview With Former U.S. Secretary of State Vance"]

[Text] Shanghai, 8 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Shanghai's Symposium on International Investment Law ended today. Cyrus Vance, former U.S. secretary of state, will fly to Dalian tomorrow to participate in an international investment law conference attended by representatives from the 14 coastal cities opening to the outside world. On the eve of his departure, this reporter interviewed Vance in the Jinjiang Hotel, where he has been staying, and asked him to talk about some issues concerning Sino-American economic and technical cooperation.

Vance said: "When I first set foot on Chinese soil in 1975, because of mutual estrangement and deep-rooted suspicion between the United States and China for more than 20 years due to historical reasons, and the fact that the United States continued to recognize Taiwan as the government of China, the relations between our two countries were severely affected, and our dialogue, including consultations about commercial and trade relations, and other topics were restricted. However, during my visit to China at that time, what impressed me deeply was that I had the honor to meet Mr Deng Xiaoping."

In August 1977, Vance visited China again as the U.S. secretary of state. He said: "That visit marked the beginning of our discussions with the Chinese leaders on the normalization of relations between our two countries. In a period of less than 16 months after my visit, we eventually attained this objective."

Now Vance is leading a delegation composed of figures from U.S. legal, financial and industrial fields to visit China. He is no longer a government official.

He is now with the Simpson, Thacher, and Bartlett law firm in New York. He said: "I am an American citizen interested in China and concerned about expanding relations between the two countries. Now I have come to Shanghai and Dalian to continue promoting the dialogue between China and the United States." Vance maintained that economic and trade relations are the key link in foreign policy. This is particularly important after normalization of relations between the United States and China.

Vance added: "In 1978, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee put China on a historical voyage. The important reform of the urban economic structure, which has just been promulgated, will surely lay a firmer foundation for economic development." He told this reporter that last April, the United States and China signed a tax agreement in Beijing. In the meantime, a treaty on industrial and technical cooperation had also been concluded. Vance praised the efforts exerted by China to improve its economic structure, conditions for investment, and so forth. He said further: "China has enacted a patent protection law, joint-venture laws and regulations, a law governing special economic zones, tax revenue law, and so forth. At present the policy of opening to the outside world is stable and unchanged. This has greatly boosted the confidence of potential American investors."

With regard to the recently concluded Shanghai Symposium on International Investment Law, Vance thought it was a successful meeting. He pointed out that since the symposium lasted only 4 days, it was impossible to talk about investment items in detail. However, it enabled the American entrepreneurs to talk face-to-face with their counterparts in Shanghai. This will be beneficial in deepening their mutual understanding and enhancing their future cooperation. In the meantime, both sides placed problems they had encountered on the table and frankly and sincerely discussed issues of trade and investment. Some problems were solved then and there, and some others will be discussed further. This has shown that the relations between the two countries have become increasingly mature. Here he gave as an example price policy, which China is studying. He said that this is important to American entrepreneurs. This policy will determine whether investors would make a profit. If they can make profits, they will invest in China.

Vance said: "I am optimistic about the prospects for U.S.-China economic and technical cooperation. It can be expected that as time goes by, more and more industrialists and financiers will make investments and do business in China."

SOVIET BOMBER VIOLATES JAPANESE AIRSPACE

OW121414 Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, November 12 (XINHUA) -- A Soviet bomber intruded into Japanese air space over western Japan early today, local press reported. It is the 16th Soviet air intrusion since 1967.

The bomber, a TU-16 "Badger," was one of nine Soviet bombers which flew in formation over Tsushima Strait separating Japan and South Korea.

Forty Japanese fighter planes scrambled from four air bases in western and southern Japan to keep watch on the Soviet planes and to warn the intruding plane to stay away.

WORLD LEADERS WELCOME REAGAN REELECTION

OW091208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1150 GMT 9 Nov 84

["Reagan To Improve U.S.-Soviet Relations and Preserve Domestic Economic Prosperity" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- The reelection of U.S. President Ronald Reagan for another four-year term has won applause from leaders of some countries. World public opinion holds that the priority of Reagan's second term will be given to improving U.S.-Soviet relations and coping with domestic economic problems. While congratulating Reagan's landslide victory in the election, leaders of some Western countries urged Reagan to restart negotiations on disarmament with the Soviet Union.

Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said: "I am sure that with this victory, he will very quickly take significant, decisive and urgently necessary steps together with Europe and Germany in the field of disarmament and reduction of tension."

In his congratulating message to Reagan, Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti hoped that the victory will enable Reagan to keep his commitment for realizing peace and cooperation among the peoples of various countries.

Leader of the British Labor Party Neil Kinnock called on Reagan to use the strength of his majority to promote nuclear disarmament talks with Moscow and peace in Central America.

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said that in order to create conditions for the resumption of arms talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, Japan and the United States should strengthen their cooperation. In his talks, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe requested the United States to preserve the current free trade system, prevent trade protectionism from spreading, resolve actively the problems in North-South relations and improve its relations with the Soviet Union.

Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke noted that Reagan's second term in office will provide the United States and the Soviet Union with a better opportunity to reach agreements on the elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

In a cable to President Reagan on November 7 by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR congratulating Reagan's victory in the election, the Soviet Union hoped that Reagan's reelection will mark "a turn for the better in relations" between the two countries. The message said: "The Soviet Union is prepared for joint work to rectify Soviet-American relations on the basis of equality and respect for the legitimate interests of each other."

Some Third World countries also expressed welcome to the reelection of President Reagan. Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said that after his reelection as the U.S. President, Reagan will take sincere steps towards restoration of the peace process in the Middle East.

Leaders of some member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations hoped Reagan to play a more constructive role in maintaining world peace and strengthen the links between the United States and countries in the region.

Western public opinion held that the priority of Reagan's second term will be given to the improvement of U.S. -Soviet relations. AFP said that as President Reagan has been pursuing a policy of massive military buildup in his first term, the U.S. -Soviet relations have been at the lowest ebb. Now that the United States has regained its military might, the United States is hoping to establish a more tranquil relationship with the Soviet Union. Reagan hopes that in his second term, the Soviet Union will take the initiative to improve the two countries' relations. It is predicted that the two countries' relations might change during the next four years.

REUTER said that in his next four-year term, Reagan will try his utmost to keep the country's economic prosperity. Faced by a vast federal budget deficit of 175 billion U.S. dollars, Reagan once again pledged to cut the deficit through reducing government spending, developing the economy and increasing tax. However, it will be a very hard job for Reagan to keep the economic prosperity in his next term if the huge deficit is reduced.

GARN-LED SENATE DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

Arrives in Beijing

LD101115 Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee of the U.S. Senate, led by Committee Chairman Jake Garn, arrived here tonight. They were met at Beijing airport by Vice-Chairman Ye Lin and Gu Gengyu and advisor Yong Longgui of the Financial and Economic Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur Hummel also greeted them.

Meets Wang Renzhong

OW111529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Both Chinese and U.S. parliamentarians expressed their hope to contribute to further progress of the Sino-U.S. relations at a meeting here today. When Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, met a visiting delegation from the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee of the U.S. Senate led by Committee Chairman Jake Garn this afternoon, they agreed that Sino-U.S. relations had developed in recent years and that more efforts should be made by each side to promote the relations.

Wang said that at present the main task of China was to achieve its modernization which needed a peaceful international environment. The Chinese Government and people were determined to make unremitting efforts for the maintenance of world peace. As the American people were also against war, he added, the two peoples were identical on this point. Garn expressed his appreciation of the achievements scored by the Chinese people.

Wang hoped both the Chinese and U.S. Governments would seek common ground while reserving differences and push forward the Sino-U.S. relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the three joint communiques between the two countries.

Present at the meeting were Vice-Chairmen of the Financial and Economic Committee of the NPC Ye Lin and Gu Gengyu, leading members of departments concerned and U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur Hummel. After the meeting, the NPC Financial and Economic Committee gave a dinner in honor of the delegation. Vice-Chairman Wang Renzhong attended and made a toast at the dinner.

This morning, the committee held working talks with the U.S. delegation. The two sides briefed each other on their own countries' situation and exchanged views on strengthening the Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations and cooperation.

Wang Bingqiang on Debt to U.S.

OW120808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian said here today that China had repaid more than eight billion of the 12 billion U.S. dollars of foreign loans it had raised up to the end of 1983. The remaining 3.6 billion had not yet reached the date of repayment, he said. China would continue using foreign funds while mainly depending on itself to solve its shortage of fund, he added.

Wang, who is also a state councillor, made these remarks in a meeting here this morning with a delegation from the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee of the U.S. Senate led by committee Chairman Jake Garn.

Besides, Wang said, foreign businesses also invested some three to four billion U.S. dollars in establishing joint-venture or sole-investment enterprises in China by the end of the first half of this year. He said that China's modernization needed advanced technologies and equipment. Therefore, China would continue to open its doors to all countries, big or small. At the same time, measures had been and would continue to be taken to protect the interests of foreign investors.

He expressed the hope that the United States would take a positive attitude toward technology transfer to China, which would benefit both countries.

He also hoped that international monetary organizations would help the developing countries. He named the World Bank, which, he said, "should stick to its purpose and serve as a development bank instead of a commercial bank in helping the developing countries."

Present at the meeting were Ye Lin and Gu Gengyu, vice-chairmen of the Financial and Economic Committee of the National People's Congress, and Li Peng, vice-minister of finance. After the meeting, Wang hosted a luncheon for the delegation.

Yao Yilin on Technology Transfer

OW121212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1153 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin expressed the hope here today that the U.S. Government would further liberalize its restrictions on technology transfer to China. He said that Sino-U.S. relations, which saw sound development in recent years, faced two problems. One was a political one, i.e., the question of Taiwan. The other was an economic one, i.e., U.S. restrictions on technology transfer to China.

Noting that the United States was gradually liberalizing its restrictions on technology transfer, Yao said that, if the tempo was speeded up, relations between the two countries would be even closer. Yao made these remarks at a meeting here this afternoon with a delegation from the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee of the U.S. Senate led by committee Chairman Jake Garn.

The vice-premier said that China was willing to undertake the obligation to keep secret technologies transferred by the U.S. He also showed approval of the big strides taken by American investors in opening joint-ventures in China. "China welcomes American entrepreneurs to trade with China or invest in this country," he added.

On the question of sharing the Chinese market, Yao said that China could not offer its entire market because of the big gap between the two countries in industrial development. However, he said, China could offer part of its market to enterprises with investment from U.S. and other foreign firms on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. "If the products of those enterprises are advanced in technology, competitive and needed by China, then they will have a larger share of the Chinese market," he said.

Present at the meeting were Ye Lin and Gu Gengyu, vice-chairmen of the Financial and Economic Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, and Arthur Hummel, U.S. ambassador to China.

Zhao Discusses Taiwan Issue

OW121527 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed his hope today that Sino-U.S. relations would develop healthily and steadily during the second term of President Ronald Reagan. "China is willing to make efforts for this, and we hope that corresponding efforts will be made by both the U.S. Government and Senate," he said. Zhao said this when he met a delegation from the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee of the U.S. Senate led by committee Chairman Jake Garn. The delegation is the first to visit China from the Senate after the U.S. presidential election.

"China attaches importance to Sino-U.S. relations. How these relations develop will make great impact on world situation," the Chinese premier said. "Sino-U.S. relations improved during the four years of President Reagan's first term. We are satisfied with this. But there are also aspects with which we are not satisfied. The Taiwan issue which is the main obstacle still exists," he added.

Zhao pointed out that the "Taiwan Relations Act" had always been a shadow over the Sino-U.S. relations while the sale of U.S. weapons to Taiwan continued to be a serious problem in relations between the two countries. "If the U.S. Government now has difficulties to abolish the 'Taiwan Relations Act', it should at least comply with the principle that there is only one China and not hurt the national feeling of the Chinese people. It should also observe the Sino-U.S. joint communique signed on August 17, 1982, reducing obviously the arms sale to Taiwan with its quality not exceeding the past level."

Zhao reiterated that how to achieve China's unification was the country's internal affairs. "The Chinese people have the wisdom to solve the problem. The Chinese in both sides of the Taiwan Straits insist that there is only one China, and the reunification of the country is their common desire," Zhao said. Zhao told the U.S. visitors that the concept of "one country, two systems" had solved the Hong Kong issue. He believed that the same method could be used to solve the Taiwan issue and achieve China's reunification.

Garn said he would work together with the Chinese side for the expansion and development of the friendly contacts and relations between the two countries.

Zhao also briefed the U.S. delegation on China's points of view on major international issues as well as on the current reform of economic structures of China.

Present at the meeting were Ye Lin and Gu Gengyu, vice-chairmen of the Financial and Economic Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. A return banquet was given by the U.S. delegation this evening.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS SAN FRANCISCO MAYOR, GROUP

OW101558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government supports the forging of greater links of friendship between Chinese provinces and municipalities and U.S. states and cities, Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today. "This not only serves to enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples, but also helps expand economic and technical co-operation," he said.

Zhao was speaking at a meeting with a delegation from San Francisco led by Mayor Dianne Feinstein. The U.S. city set up a friendship bond with Shanghai in 1980. The delegation, which arrived here on Thursday, will tour Xian and Shanghai.

Feinstein told the Chinese premier that there had been close links between San Francisco and Shanghai over the past few years. She and her colleagues would continue their efforts to boost friendly co-operation.

Zhao said that contacts between the two cities had yielded good results. He hoped the "twin" cities could provide other provinces, states and cities with fresh experience in expanding friendly contacts. Zhao also recalled his tour of San Francisco earlier this year, saying he was deeply impressed by the American people's strong desire to expand friendship with the Chinese.

Deputy Mayor of Beijing Han Boping and U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur Hummel were present at the meeting.

TASS: SOVIET UNION READY TO TALK DISARMAMENT

OW130847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, November 12 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet news agency TASS today expressed the Soviet Union's willingness to talk on limiting and reducing armaments with the United States. TASS said this in a commentary to mark the first anniversary (Nov. 14) of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

While U.S. "Pershings" and cruise missiles are being deployed, the news agency said, the United States and NATO would like to impose their policies on the Soviet Union. But the Soviet Union, as warned in advance, has implemented appropriate measures so "these calculations failed, just as they are striving to face the Soviet Union with an accomplished fact, to infringe on its security," TASS said.

The commentary said: "The deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles has blocked the process of arms limitation and reduction. But the Soviet Union, adhering to this process, declares that it is prepared for serious and honest talks on the principles of equality and equal security."

U.S. 'LIES' ABOUT MIG-21 SHIPMENT TO NICARAGUA

OW091654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, November 9 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet news agency TASS today described the U.S. reports of MIG deliveries to Nicaragua as lies. Earlier, Washington said that there are MIG-21s in the Soviet cargo ships sailing to the Nicaraguan port of Corinto. "The aim of this accusation is to justify a U.S. armed intervention against the territory of Nicaragua," TASS said.

TASS also condemned the U.S. for allowing two naval vessels of the Seventh Fleet to penetrate into Nicaraguan waters near Corinto. The U.S. provocations against Nicaragua will bring about serious consequences, TASS said.

U.S. 'Preparing Armed Invasion'

OW100730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0644 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, November 9 (XINHUA) -- The official Soviet news agency TASS said today that as tensions are building up around Nicaragua, the United States is preparing the ground for a direct armed invasion of this Central American republic.

A TASS commentary said: "Hardly had the peace-making pre-election speeches died down, when the White House began to whip up the situation in Central America in a dangerous way, seeking a pretext to destroy the Sandinista revolution."

"The aim of this provocative venture is clear -- to prepare the ground for a military attack and invasion by American forces on Nicaraguan territory," said TASS. The TASS commentary is the first Soviet public response to an American allegation that Soviet MIG-21 planes were being shipped to Nicaragua. This allegation has been denied by TASS.

The TASS commentary also warned the United States of the far-reaching consequences of its provocations. It said: "The American hegemonists, intoxicated by 'victory' in Grenada, are looking for a pretext to launch a direct armed invasion of Nicaragua."

Advising America to remember that "Nicaragua is not Grenada," TASS said, "the Nicaraguan people expressed their determination to defend their country from foreign encroachments till the end, and the routine U.S. provocation could turn out to have far-reaching consequences for them."

Meanwhile, the Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA reported today that 23 U.S. warships are massing off Nicaragua's Pacific coast and 17 others off its Atlantic coast, while large numbers of American troops have been mobilized in the southern United States, North Carolina and Georgia. The paper said these steps are apparent preparations for an open military action against Nicaragua. On November 7, the Reagan administration announced that steps would be taken to prevent Soviet jet fighters from entering Nicaragua. Observers here noted that the Nicaragua dispute represents the first open wrangle between Washington and Moscow since Reagan won his reelection.

CHERNENKO ADDRESSES U.S. READERS IN BOOK

OW121917 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said today that the Soviet Union is "for equal and if possible, good relations with the United States" and "wants to reach agreement with the United States on a wide range of issues." He made the remarks in an address to American readers of a book entitled "Soviet-American Relations: Articles and Speeches by Konstantin Chernenko" published by the U.S. Praeger Publishers, Inc., the Soviet news agency TASS reported.

Striving for military superiority and conducting honest businesslike talks on questions that affect the national security of the two parties are incompatible, Chernenko said. The uncontrolled escalation of the arms race and its extension even to outer space, the Soviet leader said, is a threat to the United States' own security, in the final analysis.

"The attempts to achieve military superiority are fruitless and at the same time dangerous, and, of course, they cannot but complicate our relations," Chernenko said. When both sides showed readiness to adhere to the principles of equality and equal security and on this basis reached mutually acceptable accords, including agreements on arms limitation, the state of bilateral relations changed for the better, he said.

The Soviet leader stressed that "we have no alternative but to live together. This being so, it is better to live not in an atmosphere of enmity and fear, but in peace."

PRC SPOKESMAN DENIES KIM IL-SONG OCT VISIT

OW100851 Tokyo KYODO in English 0828 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 10 KYODO -- A spokesman for China's Foreign Ministry Saturday denied press reports that North Korean President Kim Il-song visited China last month for talks with Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang. Answering a question by a reporter, the spokesman said what was reported was not true.

Informed sources here said Saturday Kim and Hu met secretly near Beijing late last month after a plenary session of the Communist Party Central Committee.

DPRK'S KANGWON ESTABLISHES TIES WITH JIANGSU

Wan Li Meets Delegation

OW121240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li extended his congratulations here today on the establishment of friendship ties between China's Jiangsu Province and Korea's Kangwon Province. Wan greeted the two provinces when he met a delegation from Kangwon Province led by Chairman Choe Pok-yon of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee. The visitors arrived here earlier today after a tour of Nanjing and Shanghai. They are scheduled to leave for home shortly.

Dignitaries Celebrate

OW091305 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Jiangsu Province and the DPRK's Kangwon Province formally established sisterly ties today. It is a happy event in our province's developing friendship with foreign countries. It has ushered in a new era in the friendly relations between our two provinces. A signing ceremony and a meeting of celebration were held in Nanjing today.

In the morning, Gu Xiulian, governor of Jiangsu Province, and Choe Pok-hyon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, signed the agreement twinning the two provinces.

After the signing ceremony, talks were held between the two sides. Governor Gu and Chairman Choe exchanged information about their provinces. Chairman Choe enthusiastically invited Governor Gu to lead a delegation to visit Kangwon Province next year. Provincial Governor Gu happily accepted the invitation.

In the afternoon, over 1,400 people from various circles of Nanjing held a meeting at the People's Theater to celebrate the cementing of sisterly ties between Jiangsu and Kangwon Provinces. Attending the meeting were responsible persons of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City including Han Peixin, Gu Xiulian, Zhou Ze, Yang Yongyi, and Ma Zhaohong.

Provincial Governor Gu Xiulian and Chairman Choe Pok-hyon each delivered an ebullient speech at the meeting. Governor Gu Xiulian said: President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il each left us many happy memories during their visits to Nanjing in April 1975 and June 1983 respectively. In recent years, many comrades from the education, public health, housing construction, chemical, and palaeontological study departments of our province visited Korea, and several hundred Korean trainees and students studied and lived in our province. They have made contributions in strengthening Sino-Korean friendship. The formal friendly ties between our two provinces are bound to open up broad prospects for developing cooperation between Jiangsu and Kangwon Provinces.

Beijing Commentary

SK111200 Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] A ceremony was held in Nanjing on the morning of 8 November to mark the signing of a protocol for maintaining friendly relations between our country's Jiangsu Province and Kangwon Province of the DPRK. Comrade Gu Xiulian, governor of Jiangsu Province, and Comrade Choe Pok-hyon, chairman of the People's Committee of Kangwon Province, signed the protocol.

In this hour, we will discuss the status of Nanjing in Jiangsu Province and the development of friendly relations between the peoples of China and Korea.

With the continuous strengthening and development of friendship between the parties, governments, and peoples of China and Korea over time, the exchange of friendly visits between Jiangsu Province and Korea has increased. In April 1975, President Kim Il-song visited Nanjing, and in June 1983, Secretary Kim Chong-il visited the same city. In recent years, research personnel from the sectors of education, public health, the chemical industry, construction, and fossils of extinct organisms in Jiangsu Province visited Korea. Units concerned, including the Nanjing (Chungsan) botanical garden and (Chagumsan) astronomical observatory, have maintained relations of cooperation with Korean sectors concerned. Good-quality Korean ores have been shipped continuously to the (Naesan) steel mill in Nanjing. Hundreds of Korean trainees and students are studying in Jiangsu Province. The people of Jiangsu Province have been greatly impressed by their spirit of perseverance in study.

LIAONING CPC DELEGATION FETED IN DPRK 8 NOV

OW111922 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1719 GMT 8 Nov 84

[By reporter Gu Benjin]

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Nov (XINHUA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, met a delegation of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, headed by its Secretary Sun Weibin, in Pyongyang on 8 November. During the meeting, Hwang Chang-yop said: China has scored great achievements in agriculture since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has adopted another resolution on urban reform, and it is believed that the resolution will contribute tremendously to China's socialist construction.

Hwang Chang-yop continued: The northeast part of China has had close relations with the Korean people. This delegation's visit is not only conducive to strengthening friendship between the peoples of Korea and China but also is encouraging to the Korean people.

After the meeting, Hwang Chang-yop gave a luncheon for the delegation. Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen was present at both the meeting and the luncheon.

The Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee delegation arrived in Sinuiju on 29 October at the invitation of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Korean Workers Party on a friendly visit. The delegation has visited a number of places in North Pyongan Province and Pyongyang.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

S. KOREAN OPPOSITION LEADER TO END EXILE IN U.S.

OW121913 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Washington, November 12 (XINHUA) -- South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung said in an interview published today that he planned to end his exile in the United States and return home sometime next January or February to struggle "for the restoration of democracy." Kim, who came to the United States for medical treatment after being released from prison in 1982, told the NEW YORK TIMES, "I've made an effort to support the cause of democracy and human rights in our country, but I don't think I've fully succeeded, especially in persuading the American Government to change its Korean policy."

Given the interview at his office in Alexandria, Virginia, he accused the United States of supporting a "military dictatorship" in South Korea in the name of "U.S. national security."

Kim Tae-chung made it clear that neither the likelihood of imprisonment nor threats to his personal safety would prevent him from returning home and trying to unify and energize anti-government groups in a "peaceful but persistent effort for the restoration of democracy."

A Seoul spokesman said earlier that Kim could face imprisonment for the balance of his jail term if he returns. Kim had been serving a 20-year sentence for allegedly planning to topple the South Korean regime, and allowed to come to the United States for medical treatment after two and a half years in jail.

U.S. State Department spokesman John Hughes said in a statement in September that Kim "has informed us that he has completed his fellowship tenure at Harvard and his medical treatment and is therefore planning to return" to South Korea. "We have expressed our hope to all concerned that his return will be trouble-free insofar as his personal situation is concerned," Hughes added.

S. KOREAN STUDENTS 'COORDINATE STRUGGLES'

OW102028 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 10 (XINHUA) -- South Korean students are carrying on anti-government struggle despite increasing government suppression. Large numbers of police forces have been dispatched to universities to prevent and oppress student demonstrations. Statistics recently released by the South Korean "National Assembly" revealed that policemen have used tear gas to disperse students for 223 times since the beginning of this year.

On November 5, more than 10,000 policemen were sent to universities to suppress anti-government demonstrations participated by some 4,000 students. Police-student conflict took place again on November 8 when hundreds of students rallied on university campuses to condemn police violence and demand open apologies of the police.

Despite increasing police suppression, students of 42 universities and colleges in Seoul recently formed a student federation to coordinate their struggles against dictatorship and for democracy. This is the first such regional student organization set up in South Korea in 11 years.

Pyongyang Rally

OW120906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Pyongyang students held a rally Sunday in support of the struggle of South Korean students, a KCNA report said today.

Addressing the rally, Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea, said more than 100 demonstrations involving some 100,000 students have taken place in South Korea during the past two months. Some of the demonstrators were arrested.

Yi said that at a time when economic talks and the Red Cross preparatory talks are pending between North and South, the South Korean authorities have brutally suppressed the students. The suppression was aimed at sabotaging national unity and damaging the atmosphere of the upcoming dialogue, Yi said. He called for the unconditional release of the detained South Korean students.

The Pyongyang rally adopted a letter to the South Korean students calling for an alliance of people from all classes in the struggle for democratic rights.

LIU SHUQING LEAVES FOR VISIT TO JAPAN 11 NOV

OW110256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing left here this morning for Tokyo to take part in the fifth round of consultations with Japanese Foreign Ministry officials.

The consultations are scheduled for November 13 and 14 during which the two sides will exchange views on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern.

Meets Abe in Tokyo

OW130816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said this afternoon that the active exchanges of views between leaders of Japan and China are conducive not only to the two countries' friendly relations, but also to Asian and world peace and stability. He made the remark during a meeting at the Foreign Ministry with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing, who arrived here yesterday to take part in regular consultations between the two countries. Liu said during the meeting that General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang feel glad that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has been reelected president of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan and continues to be the prime minister.

Foreign Minister Abe and Prime Minister Nakasone are both good friends of China, Liu said. He expressed the hope that the two leaders will continue to make efforts to further develop the relations between the two countries.

Abe said Japan-China relations have been put on a firmer basis since the mutual visits of the two countries' leaders in the past two years. What is more important in the future is how to implement step-by-step the items the leaders of the two countries have discussed and decided, so as to make a marked progress in the fields of economic, trade, cultural and personnel exchanges.

Abe mentioned the continued development of Japan-China relations, broader exchanges including non-governmental ones between the two sides and the rapid growth in friendly relations between the two countries' cities. All this has enhanced his confidence in developing relations between the two countries, he said. The visit to China by 3,000 Japanese youths this year would give an impetus to exchanges between young peoples of the two countries in the future, he said.

He described the handling of the Hong Kong issue by the Chinese and British Governments as appropriate, noting that there are many Japanese people and much Japanese capital in Hong Kong. The satisfactory settlement of the issue would make Japan put more investments there, he said.

JUDICIARY DELEGATION VISITS NEPAL 7 NOV

OW111916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Katmandu, November 7 (XINHUA) -- King Birendra today expressed the hope that the judiciaries of Nepal and China will strengthen their ties in the future. The king made these remarks when he received Lin Zhun, leader of the visiting delegation from the Chinese Supreme People's Court.

He asked the guests about their visit to the Pokhara irrigation project constructed with Chinese cooperation, and said that the project had set a pace in Nepal's irrigation construction, specially in the mountainous areas. During its stay in this mountain kingdom, the delegation had talks with the Nepalese chief justice and attorney general, gave a lecture on China's judicial system and visited the tourist city of Pokhara, 200 kilometers west of Katmandu.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on November 7 and will leave for home tomorrow.

XIZANG DELEGATION MEETS NEPALESE LEADERS

Talks With Prime Minister

OW081509 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Katmandu, November 8 (XINHUA) -- Nepal and China's Tibet region are studying possibilities of expanding trade and tourist cooperation and setting up joint ventures in Tibet.

Views on this subject were exchanged here today when Nepalese Prime Minister Lokendra Bahadur Chand received the delegation of the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region led by government chairman Duojiecaidan.

Chand said that Nepal and China have very close ties and the Tibetan delegation's visit to Nepal will help promote friendship between the two countries.

After seeing Nepal's economic development, Duojiecaidan said, he is confident that Tibet and Nepal can cooperate in many fields.

Received by King Birendra

OW082040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Katmandu, November 8 (XINHUA) -- King Birendra said here today that the good relations between Nepal and China will surely be further developed.

The king made these remarks when he received Duojiecaidan and Yang Zongxin, leader and deputy leader of the visiting goodwill delegation of the Tibet Autonomous Region of China.

King Birendra recalled his two visits to Tibet and talked about prospects for trade and other exchanges between Nepal and Tibet. He asked Duojiecaidan to convey his cordial regards to Chinese President Li Xiannian.

Duojiecaidan, who is chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Government, said that there are many fields in which Tibet region and Nepal can cooperate. The delegation, which arrived here on October 29, is leaving for home tomorrow.

LI XIANNIAN BEGINS VISIT TO 3 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Pakistan Stopover

OW091837 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Karachi, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei arrived here this evening for a short stopover on their way to Spain for a state visit. They were warmly welcomed at the airport by Pakistan Sind Governor Lt. General Jahan Dad Khan, ministers of the provincial government and other high ranking military and civil officials.

Chinese Ambassador Wang Chuanbin and Chinese General Consul Wang Disan were also present on the occasion. President Li's entourage, State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived here on the same plane. The Chinese president and his party will leave Karachi for Spain tomorrow morning.

Arrives in Spain

OW101536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Palma de Mallorca, Spain, November 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei arrived here this afternoon for a brief Autonomous Region before starting his official visit to Madrid on November 12. Arriving with Li by the same plane were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and other members of his party.

Located in the southwest of the Mallorca Island, the largest one of the Balears Islands about 250 kms off Spain's east coast, Palma is known as an important trading sea port in the Mediterranean. With its beautiful scenery and pleasant weather, Palma is also a famous resort which attracts millions of tourists each year.

Sightseeing in Palma de Mallorca

OW112055 Beijing XINHUA in English 2034 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Palma de Mallorca, Spain, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei visited the Santa Maria Cathedral, built at the beginning of the 13th century, here this morning. Li and his party were welcomed by the cathedral's clergymen and local residents who had just finished their Sunday service.

In the afternoon, President Li paid a visit to the house where Polish pianist and composer Frederich Chopin lived for a short period in 1838. The house is situated in Valldemosa, some 30 kilometers away from this city. When President Li came into Chopin's room, a well-known local pianist, Joan Moll, played on the piano used by Chopin the tune, "De le Gota de Aqua," written by the great composer while living there.

Li, who arrived here yesterday afternoon, is scheduled to leave for Madrid tomorrow morning to begin his state visit to Spain.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

Arrives in Madrid

OW121024 Beijing XINHUA in English 1011 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Madrid, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian, together with his wife Lin Jiamai, arrived here this morning for a four-day state visit to this country at the invitation of King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia.

President Li's south European tour, which will also take him to Portugal and Malta, is the first made by a Chinese head of state since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. Li's visit to the three south European countries was described by the Chinese Foreign Ministry as a move to help promote mutual understanding and bilateral economic cooperation as well as ease world tension and safeguard world peace.

During his stay in Spain, the Chinese president is scheduled to meet King Carlos I and have talks with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern.

Receives Red Carpet Welcome

OW121328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Madrid, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian received a red carpet welcome at the Madrid-Barajas Airport here this morning when he flew in from Palma de Mallorca, capital city of the Spanish coastal island in the Mediterranean.

President Li came here, in the company of his wife Lin Jiamai, for a four-day state visit to Spain at the invitation of King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia. Spain is the first leg of President Li's south European tour ever made by a Chinese head of state.

In a written statement issued upon his arrival at the airport, Li said that he came here with a sincere desire "to enhance our mutual understanding, strengthen the mutual cooperation, help ease international tension and safeguard world peace." "I am looking forward to exchanging views with the king and the prime minister on the development of bilateral relations and international issues of common interest," he said.

The Chinese president and his wife were warmly greeted by their majesties the king and the queen at the airport, where a grand welcome ceremony was held. Li's plane, escorted by two jet fighters of Spain's Royal Air Forces from Palma de Mallorca to Madrid, touched down at the airport at 11 a.m. local time (1000 GMT), where the national flags of China and Spain were fluttering side by side in the gentle breeze under the blue sky hardly seen in recent days.

After the national anthems of China and Spain were played amid a 21-gun salute, the Chinese president, accompanied by the king, reviewed a guard of honor. The king and queen, who visited China in 1978 and have cherished friendly feelings toward the Chinese people appeared very happy to welcome the Chinese leader in their own country. After the welcome ceremony, they accompanied President Li and his wife to the guest house, the Prado Palace, in the western district of the city.

Greeting President Li and his party at the airport were also Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, President of the Constitutional Tribunal Garcia Pelayo, President of the Senate Jose Federico de Carvajal, Mayor of Madrid Enrique Tierno Galvan and other high-ranking officials and military leaders. Arriving with President Li on board the same plane were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and other members of Li's entourage. Present at the airport to welcome President Li were also diplomatic envoys accredited here.

Meets With Prime Minister

OW122143 Beijing XINHUA in English 2126 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Madrid, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez told visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian here today that he was looking forward to visiting China -- a desire which he hoped would be realized next year.

He called on the Chinese president at the Prado Palace this afternoon. During the meeting, President Li conveyed Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's invitation to the Spanish Prime Minister for a visit to China. Gonzalez expressed his thanks for the invitation, saying that he was eager to make the trip. Gonzalez told Li that the Spanish people admired China's ancient civilization and the Chinese people's efforts to modernize their country, and they would certainly welcome the Chinese president to their land.

President Li, who arrived here this morning for a four-day state visit, thanked Gonzalez for the welcome accorded him by King Juan Carlos, Queen Sofia and the Spanish Government and people.

Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, who accompanies Li Xiannian on the visit, was the guest of honor at a luncheon hosted by Gonzalo Puentes, vice-foreign minister of Spain.

King Hosts Luncheon

OW122314 Beijing XINHUA in English 2238 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Madrid, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian and King Juan Carlos of Spain both said today that their two countries would increase cooperation in economy, science, technology and culture. They made this point at a luncheon given by the king and the queen in honor of the Chinese president and his wife, Lin Jiamai, at the Zarzuela Palace here. The luncheon is said to have proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

King Carlos said his visit to China in 1978 was still fresh in his memory. While it was of great importance to have exchange of visits between the heads of state, he added, contacts between governments and entrepreneurs of the two countries should be promoted as well. The king praised China's modernization drive, saying that it would provide greater possibilities for bilateral cooperation.

Speaking highly of the role King Carlos played in promoting Sino-Spanish relations, President Li said he shared the king's view that the two countries should strengthen economic, scientific and technical and cultural cooperation through various channels.

After the luncheon, the two leaders exchanged gifts. President Li presented King Carlos with a carved lacquer screen of padauk with a dragon-and-phoenix design. The king offered a silver sailboat model in return.

King, Li Speak at Banquet

OW130350 Beijing XINHUA in English 0326 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Madrid, November 12 (XINHUA) -- King of Spain Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia gave a state banquet in honor of visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiapei at the Oriente Palace here tonight.

Speaking at the banquet, the king said the relations between Spain and China, based on the faithful observance of the Principles for Peaceful Coexistence, have made remarkable progress in various fields since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1973. As there is no conflict of interest between the two countries, he said, "we not only can peacefully coexist but also can develop our relations into a true friendship and closer cooperation." He said the objectives of modernizing China, through the economic restructuring and technical renovation in the horizon of the year 2000, cannot but draw the full support from the people within your territory and the support and encouragement from your friends outside China.

The king said he is confident that the possibilities for Sino-Spanish cooperation in the industrial, technical and other fields are very broad. He said all countries should make an effective commitment to settle conflicts through negotiations rather than resort to force, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, no matter they are big, medium-sized or small, should be respected, all forms of interference and intervention in the internal affairs of other countries should be abandoned, the escalation of arms race should be controlled firmly and effectively, and a just economic order should be established. The king also pointed out that, despite their different starting points and ideologies, Spain and China maintain coincident positions on many primary questions that affect the international community.

In his speech at the banquet, President Li stressed the friendship between the two countries and peoples. He noted that there is no conflict of fundamental interests between China and Spain. "We both seek development and desire peace," he said, adding that to develop bilateral cooperation with Spain is an "unswerving policy" of China. Referring to the international situation, Li said the rivalry for world hegemony and nuclear arms race between the two superpowers pose a grave threat to world peace and the security of all countries. However, he stressed, "we believe that so long as all the peace-loving countries and peoples get united and work together, it is possible to prevent a new world war and maintain world peace."

On China's foreign and domestic policies, he said, "China's foreign policy, to put it in a nutshell, is opposing hegemonism and maintaining world peace." Guided by the general policy and the Five Principles for Peaceful Coexistence, the Chinese president said, China not only is willing to develop and strengthen its friendly cooperative relations with countries in the Third World and in Europe, but also wishes to improve relations with the United States and the Soviet Union through removing obstacles and ironing out differences.

He said China has taken two major decisions of strategic importance: to invigorate the domestic economy through restructuring and to develop international cooperation by adopting a policy of opening to the outside world. China attaches much importance to the expansion of its economic and technical cooperation with all the West European countries, because the friendship and cooperation "are not only strong factors in maintaining world peace and stability but also a powerful driving force for the common prosperity of all countries' economies," he added.

Attending the banquet, proceeding in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, on the Chinese side were State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Chinese Ambassador to Spain Cao Yuanxing, and other senior members of President Li's entourage. On the Spanish side were Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and his wife, President of the Senate Jose Federico de Carvajal, President of the Congress of Deputies Gregorio Peces-Barba and President of the Supreme Court Sainz de Robles.

More on Li's Speech

OW122323 Beijing XINHUA in English 2242 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Madrid, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian said here tonight that "it is possible to prevent a new world war and maintain world peace" so long as all the peace-loving countries and peoples get united and work together. Making his toast at the state banquet given in his honor by King Juan Carlos at the Zarzuela Palace this evening, Li said, "the rivalry for world hegemony and nuclear arms race between the two superpowers pose a grave threat to world peace and the security of all countries." However, he noted, a growing number of countries are playing their part in the drive to halt the arms race, ease international tension and preserve world peace. This, he said, cannot but put some restraint on the superpowers. "The factors making for the prevention of another world war are constantly growing," he added.

Describing China and Europe as two forces for peace, the president said: "We have always wished to see a united and strong Europe dedicated to peace. We support the common desire of the European people for easing East-West tension and their efforts to increase contacts and improve relations between the East and West European countries."

"We also wish to see relaxation of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union," he went on. "It is our hope that both the United States and the Soviet Union will, in compliance with the reasonable demand of all peoples, halt their deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe and other parts of the world and return to the negotiating table to seek ways to the cessation of arms race."

Li Remarks on Foreign Policy

OW122334 Beijing XINHUA in English 2313 GMT 12 Nov 84

["Li Xiannian Explains China's Foreign Policy" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Madrid, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian said here this evening that China's foreign policy, in essence, is opposing hegemonism and maintaining world peace.

Speaking at a state banquet given in his honor by King Juan Carlos, Li declared that China "seeks to live in peace with all countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit" and that "we also hope to develop friendship and cooperation with all countries on this basis."

He said: "We want to develop our friendly relations and cooperation with the numerous Third World countries as well as European countries. Guided by the general policy of opposition to hegemonism and maintenance of world peace, we also wish to improve relations with the United States and the Soviet Union through removing obstacles and ironing out differences." "We hold that", he went on, "all the questions left over from history and international disputes should be settled in a reasonable way through peaceful negotiations without resorting to the use or threat of force." "The friendly talks held between the Governments of China and the United Kingdom on the question of Hong Kong in accordance with farsighted political decision and the satisfactory agreement thus reached offer new experiences in this respect," he added.

Li noted that "China is now on a very important historical period. The Chinese people are striving for socialist modernization of the country." "We have taken two major decisions of strategic importance: to invigorate the domestic economy through restructuring and to develop international cooperation by adopting a policy of opening to the outside world," he said.

Li said he is convinced that China's current restructuring with focus on urban economy will yield great results in three to five years' time and that this restructuring will create more favorable conditions for China's economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries.

He said that (?China attaches) much importance to the expansion of its economic and technical cooperation with all the West European countries. The existing healthy political relations between China and Spain and other West European countries serve as a solid foundation for the development of mutually beneficial economic relations, he said. "China is not only eager to strengthen its cooperation with Western Europe at present but also desires long-term cooperation in the future." He pointed out that it is of "far-reaching significance" for an independent China and an independent Europe to develop lasting and stable friendship and cooperation which could help preserve world peace and stability and act as a dynamic force for the economic prosperity of all countries.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF 6TH CPPCC BEGINS MEETING

OW101106 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0821 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 10 Nov (XINHUA) -- The seventh meeting of the Sixth Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee opened at the Great Hall of the People this morning.

Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, presided at the meeting on behalf of the Chairperson Deng Yingchao. He said: The main topics of the current meeting include studying the decision adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee on the reform of the economic structure and discussion of the joint declaration initialed by China and Britain on the Hong Kong issue. He expressed the hope that the Standing Committee members would air their views freely and reflect the feelings of various quarters during the discussion and bring into full play the CPPCC's role as a political consultant and democratic supervisor of state affairs.

Lu Dong, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, gave a report on the economic structure reform. The main points of his report include: Reform is an essential requirement of socialism and a pressing necessity in current developments in China; in making urban reform, it is necessary to take a firm hold of the central task of invigorating enterprises, particularly large and medium-sized enterprises, by carrying out a whole range of reforms to ensure the fulfillment of reform in an all-round manner; the fundamental guarantee for the success of reform lies in promoting a large number of talented people with modern knowledge, innovative spirit, and the courage to put forth new ideas and achieve breakthroughs.

Vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee attending the meeting were Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi, Cheng Zihua, Kang Keqing, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Yang Chengwu, Xiao Hua, Lu Zhengcao, Burhan, Miao Yuntai, Deng Zhaoxiang, Fei Xiaotong, Zhao Puchu, Qu Wu, Mao Yisheng, and Liu Jingji. Secretary General Peng Youjin also attended the meeting. Responsible persons of the CPPCC committees from all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities attended the meeting as observers. The meeting began group discussions in the afternoon.

[Beijing XINHUA English at 0837 GMT on 10 November carries a similar report on the beginning of the CPPCC Standing Committee session, adding that the meeting will last 6 days.]

LU DONG SPEAKS ON MAJOR ECONOMIC REFORMS

OW101932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA) -- China is preparing to implement major reforms to its economic planning system on a trial basis next year, Lu Dong, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, said here today. He gave a report on the reform of the economic structure to the seventh meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee.

Under temporary provisions, approved by the State Council, the state will relax a considerable amount of central control, but will retain mandatory planning over major products directly affecting the national economy. Other economic activities, said Lu, would be subject to guidance planning, with some businesses involved in catering, service trades and production of small consumer items left entirely to market forces.

The whole idea was to gradually establish a planning system under which the law of value was applied, a system combining unified planning with flexibility. The present irrational pricing system would have to be reformed. But wages, interests on bank deposits would all be readjusted to ensure that living standards were not lowered. A wage system embodying the principle of "to each according to his work will be established [quotation marks as received]

Lu said that under the trial measures, the scope of state mandatory planning would be reduced to cover the following:

The purchase and allocation of major farm produce such as grain, cotton, edible oil, cured tobacco and pigs; the distribution and allocation of major industrial products such as coal, petroleum, steel, nonferrous metals, timber, cement, electricity, chemicals, electrical and mechanical equipment and military products; the transport of key goods; investment in major capital construction and technical transformation schemes; and the enrollment and distribution of postgraduates and higher education students.

To invigorate state enterprises, he said, more power of self-determination must be given to individual managements in the following aspects:

Planning production and product marketing; fixing prices of products within state-prescribed limits; purchasing goods and materials, and directing the use of funds and property; recruiting and deploying workers; adjusting wages and bonuses; and running joint ventures.

Lu Dong said some reforms were underway while details of some other reforms were under consideration.

Gives Economic Statistics

OW120737 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0734 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 11 Nov (XINHUA) -- The series of significant policy decisions on grasping the two major tasks of carrying out reforms and opening to the outside world in doing economic work made by the party Central Committee and the State Council have promoted China's national economic development and brought about an unprecedented fine situation, said Lu Dong, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, yesterday at the seventh meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee.

Lu Dong expounded on the following five main characteristics of the economic situation this year.

-- In agriculture, we attained another bumper harvest following 4 consecutive years of good harvests, and the rural economy is developing further with the growth of production in depth and in breadth. This year the total grain output is expected to reach 800 billion jin, an increase of more than 25 billion jin, or 4 percent, above last year's level. Total cotton production is expected to be 110 million dan, which will be 14 million dan more than last year, or an increase of 20 percent. He said: With the improvement of the system of contracted responsibilities with remuneration linked to output and the development of various specialized households, the peasants have shown unprecedented enthusiasm for engaging in exploratory production projects.

They have begun to spend more money on buying chemical fertilizers, pesticides, tractors, motor vehicles, and other production means. In the first 9 months of this year, retail sales of agricultural production means were 10.1 percent higher than during the same period last year. The village and town industries, businesses, transportation undertakings, and building, tourist, and service trades as well as projects in science and technology, culture, and education established by peasants with their own capital are now developing day by day.

-- In industry, production has developed in a balanced and harmonious way, and economic benefits have increased in step with the rise in the industrial growth rate. During the period of January through September this year, light industry grew 12 percent and heavy industry 12.9 percent. It is expected that the growth rate of light industry for this year will be 11 percent, and that of heavy industry will be as high as 13 percent. Energy production has gone up by a big margin. Total output of primary energy [yi ci neng yuan 001 2945 5174 3293] from January to September this year showed an 8.6 percent increase over the same period last year and made 1984 a year marked by the highest speed in developing energy production compared with other years. The gross value of this year's industrial production as a whole is expected to reach more than 690 billion yuan, up by 12 percent compared with last year. There has been a remarkable boost in economic benefits. For the period from January to September, total output value of the state-owned industrial enterprises in the whole country included in the budget was 10.5 percent higher than the same period last year, and their profits and tax payments were up by 12.3 percent. With the growth of total industrial output value and the rise in profits and tax payments, the state's financial revenue also increased accordingly.

-- Quicker progress has been made in building the state's key construction projects. Good work has been done in implementing the central authorities' policy of concentrating funds to ensure the building of key construction projects. The total amount of investment in capital construction in the whole country during the period of January through September surpassed the figure for last year's corresponding period by 19.9 percent. A relatively big increase in investment is noted in energy production, transportation, posts, and telecommunications. This year has seen fairly quick progress in building the 123 key projects that were organized and undertaken by the state based on a reasonable projection of their construction periods. In the first half of this year, 42.3 percent of the work projected for the year was completed.

The pace of technological advance has been quickened. This year our country plans to use 29 billion yuan for technological upgrading and transformation. From January to September, 7,748 such projects were completed and became operational. It is expected that 1,000 contracts will be signed this year for the importation of foreign technologies, an increase of 33.4 percent compared with last year.

-- Markets in both urban and rural areas are full of vigor and vitality, and the circulation of commodities has been further enlivened. Initial results have been achieved in reforming the commodity-circulation system, and a new situation has appeared with the emergence of a variety of economic forms, operations methods, and circulation channels. In the first half of this year, there were 900,000 collectively owned stores and restaurants, employing 4.47 million people. The numbers of the units and personnel exceeded those at the end of last year by 4.9 and 6 percent respectively. The number of individually owned commercial units reached 4.6 million, and the number of personnel involved was 6.14 million, up by 11 and 19 percent respectively, compared with those at the end of last year.

There were 49,000 trade-fair locations, including those in cities and the countryside. This was 1,000 more than the number at the end of last year. Meanwhile, a large number of trade centers have been established in cities. By the end of September, there were 498 such trade centers, of which 400 were industrial trade centers and 98 were trade centers for farm and sideline products. All these are playing a significant role in invigorating the economy and serving the people's convenience in their daily life. Retail sales of commodities from January to September showed a 13.3 percent rise over the same period last year. Foreign trade has been further promoted. For the period from January to September, the combined total of imports and exports was 20.4 percent more than the same period last year. With remarkably greater economic results brought about by industrial production and the increase in railway receipts, there has been a rise in the industrial and commercial tax revenue, and more funds have been made available for energy and transportation construction projects. In the meantime, foreign trade losses have been reduced. The financial revenue of the whole country from January to September was 19.4 percent higher than the same period last year.

In addition to the above, Lu Dong said that under the present excellent situation we must remain sober-minded in order to see the numerous difficulties and problems existing on the road ahead, deepen our understanding of the importance of reforming the economic structure, as well as enhance our feeling of urgency and raise our consciousness of this reform.

WANG ZHEN PRAISES YU YOUREN AT CPPCC DISCUSSION

OW111042 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1505 GMT 10 Nov 84

[By reporters Sun Yong and Hu Qinghai]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Work Group for Reunification of the Motherland and the Work Group for Culture under the National CPPCC National Committee held a discussion meeting at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the death of Yu Youren, a true patriot, loyal follower of Dr Sun Yat-sen, noted poet and calligrapher.

The discussion meeting was presided over by Qu Wu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee. Zhu Xuefan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and Yang Jingren, Liu Lantao, Wang Kunlun, Miao Yuntai, and Zhao Puchu, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, attended the discussion meeting.

Yu Youren was born in Jingyang County, Shaanxi, in 1879. He later moved to Sanyuan County, Shaanxi. He was president of the Control Yuan of the Nationalist Government. In his early years he joined the Society of Common Cause and dedicated himself to the 1911 revolution which overthrew the Manchu government. He later again participated in the campaign against Yuan Shikai and the movement to defend the Constitution. He supported Dr Sun Yat-sen's reshuffling of the Kuomintang and his three major policies of alliance with Russia, cooperation with the CPC, and assistance to peasants and workers. During the period of the war of resistance against Japan, he favored the KMT cooperating with the CPC to unite against Japan. After the war of resistance was won, he favored peace and opposed civil war. On the eve of the mainland's liberation, he failed to fulfill his wish to remain in the motherland's mainland and was threatened and forced to go to Taiwan. He could not witness the motherland's reunification in his lifetime. Mr Yu Youren died of illness in Taipei 20 years ago. Two years before he passed away, Mr Yu Youren, who was over 80 years old at that time, composed a poem, including such lines as "Bury me on the high mountain so I can see my mainland. I wail as I cannot see the mainland."

He thus expressed the mood of missing his native land and yearning for the motherland's reunification.

Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, spoke at the discussion meeting. He said: Mr Yu Youren was a noble-minded patriot. What especially merits our commemoration is his sincerity in favoring cooperation between KMT and the CPC and expecting the motherland's reunification. In as early as the first KMT-CPC cooperation period, Mr Yu Youren wrote an article carried by DONGFANG ZAZHI, emphasizing that the KMT should cooperate with the CPC to save China and opposing the anticommunist adverse current at that time. He firmly believed "cooperation means benefiting each other, while falling away from each other means causing mutual losses," and he consistently and unshakably held this belief. This was very commendable. Mr Yu presented to Mr Jiang Jiangguo an antithetical couplet written on two scrolls: "The interests to be considered should be the interests of all; the fame to be sought should be a fame that would last forever." At a time when the great task of the motherland's reunification remains to be fulfilled and the two sides of the Taiwan Strait are still divided because of human factors, this couplet is really a golden saying to Mr Jiang Jingguo.

Wang Zhen said: Today we meet to commemorate Mr Yu Youren, a KMT founding member who was a true patriot and was willing to cooperate with the CPC. This fully shows that the CPC's policy that "patriots belong to one big family" is very sincere. The people will not forget anyone who loved the country, no matter what he was.

Zhao Puchu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, and Zang Kijia, a noted poet, highly praised at the discussion meeting Mr Yu Youren's calligraphic and poetic attainments. Hu Gongshi, director of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region Cultural and Historical Data Center, and Liang Shuming, member of the CPPCC National Committee, also spoke at the discussion meeting.

SIXTH NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION CONTINUES

OW110115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1228 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 10 Nov (XINHUA) -- The eighth meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee held a plenary session at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon to hear relevant reports and explanations of bills. Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended the meeting, which was chaired by Zhu Xuefan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

At the request of President Li Xiannian, Gong Dafei, vice minister of foreign affairs, who accompanied President Li Xiannian on his visits to Romania, Yugoslavia, and four Asian countries, gave a report on the president's visit to those countries.

The Supreme People's Court requested the NPC Standing Committee to examine the bill on the "Decision of Establishing Maritime Courts in Coastal Cities (draft)." The bill points out that maritime courts should be established to meet the needs in opening our country to the outside world, in enlivening the domestic economy, in developing the nation's shipping business, foreign economic relations, and trade, and in effectively exercising our country's jurisdiction. At today's session, Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court, explained the draft decision on establishing maritime courts in coastal cities.

The State Council submitted a bill to the NPC Standing Committee, requesting it to examine the "People's Republic of China Grassland Law (draft)."

The bill says that, in order to properly administer, construct, and utilize the nation's grassland; maintain an ecological balance; promote animal husbandry and national economic development; and promote unity of people of all nationalities, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries and other departments concerned, after extensive investigation and study and repeated discussions and revisions, drafted the "People's Republic of China Grassland Law (draft)," which has been approved by the State Council. At the State Council's request, He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fisheries, explained the grassland law at today's meeting.

The State Council also requested the NPC Standing Committee to examine the bill on joining the "Paris Convention for The Protection of Industrial Property." The bill says that the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property is a major, relatively influential international convention for the protection of industrial property, that its main stipulations coincide with the spirit of China's patent and trademark laws, and that China should join the convention so that the policy of opening to the outside world can be implemented more successfully, China's exchange and cooperation with other countries in industrial property can be enhanced, and that more favorable conditions can be created for the implementing the patent law and the trademark law. At the request of the State Council, Huang Kunji, director of the State Patent Bureau, explained to the members of the NPC Standing Committee the need to join the "Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property."

Geng Biao, Hu Juewen, Xu Deheng, Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, Seypidin, Rong Yiren, and Huang Hua, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended today's session. Ulanhu, vice president of the People's Republic of China; Kang Shien, state councillor; and Yang Yichen, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, attended today's session as observers.

Report on Li Xiannian Travels

OW110434 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1237 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 10 Nov (XINHUA) -- At the request of President Li Xiannian, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, who accompanied President Li in visiting Romania, Yugoslavia, and four Asian countries, gave a report at the eighth session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee this afternoon on President Li's visit to those countries.

According to Gong Dafei, from 20 August through 5 September, President Li headed a party and government delegation to attend the celebrations of Romania's 40th founding anniversary and then paid a state visit to Romania and Yugoslavia. During the first half of the year, President Li also visited four Asian countries -- namely Pakistan, Jordan, Turkey, and Nepal, at their invitation.

On the visit to Romania and Yugoslavia, Gong Dafei reported that President Li's visit to those two countries lasted 16 days, and that the two countries paid great attention to the Chinese state president's first visit to the two friendly socialist countries. Wherever President Li visited, he was warmly welcomed and cordially received by the two countries' leaders and people. He said President Li spent 4 days attending Romania's national day celebrations, and 5 days visiting Bucharest, Constanta, the Danube-Black Sea Canal, a heavy machine tool plant, tourist spots along the coast, and other facilities in Romania. During the president's 7-day visit to Yugoslavia, he visited three republics -- Serbia, Slovenia, and Croatia -- and visited a shipyard, coastal tourist centers and other facilities.

President Li met with President Ceausescu on five occasions and had official talks with him on three occasions. During President Li's stay in Yugoslavia, he had talks and conversations on many occasions with Sukrija, president of the Presidium of the LCY; and Djuranovic, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In his important speeches made at the state banquets in Romania and Yugoslavia, President Li warmly praised the two countries' achievements in construction, firmly supported Romania's independent foreign policy and Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy, and expounded China's viewpoint that all countries should build their socialist societies in accordance with their own situation, and that the principles of peaceful coexistence are also applicable to the relations between socialist countries. The response to the speeches was highly favorable.

Gong Dafei said: President Li's discussions with the Romanian and Yugoslav leaders dealt primarily with the following:

1. Internationally, President Li briefed the Romanian and Yugoslav's leaders about China's view on the international situation, praised their important role in maintaining world peace and easing the European situation, and informed them on the recent situation of Sino-Soviet, Sino-U.S., and Sino-Vietnamese relations, as well as China's stand toward the Kampuchean issue. President Li emphatically pointed out that China firmly upholds an independent foreign policy and will not establish a strategic relationship with any big power; that China sincerely hopes to improve its relations with the USSR, but will continue to consider the USSR China's principal threat as long as the three major obstacles have not been removed; that Sino-U.S. relations are far from having reached the so-called "maturity stage" and the Taiwan issue is still the main obstacle; that China will improve its relations with Vietnam as long as Vietnam withdraws its troops from Kampuchea and stops opposing China; and that although China will not take the lead in attacking Vietnam, China will carry out self-defense counter-attacks if it is attacked by Vietnam. Romanian and Yugoslav leaders reiterated their stands on the major international issues, and their viewpoints were basically identical with those of China on a series of major international issues.

2. Domestically, President Li focused on China's political and economic situation, explaining China's policy of enlivening the domestic economy and opening to the outside world on the basis of upholding the four basic principles, as well as the nation's consideration for future development. President Ceausescu also briefed President Li on Romania's achievements in construction and the nation's consideration for future development. Yugoslav leaders pointed out that Yugoslavia's principal tasks at present are to stabilize the economy and to further develop the system of autonomy.

3. Bilaterally, President Li reaffirmed China's principle of developing overall friendly relations and cooperation with Romania and Yugoslavia, stressing that there are no problems in the satisfactory political relations between China and Romania and Yugoslavia. Economically, China is willing to continue to develop positive and steady cooperation with them. Romanian and Yugoslav leaders were satisfied with the smooth development of political relations with China and expressed earnest wishes that economic relations with China can be further expanded.

Gong Dafei said: President Li's participation in the Romanian national day celebrations and his state visits to Romania and Yugoslavia were another important diplomatic action taken by us under the present circumstances following Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Western Europe. President Li's visits were a real success. His visits have enabled our country to maintain traditional high-level contacts with Romania and Yugoslavia.

During the visits, the two sides conducted in-depth exchanges of views on international issues and bilateral relations and exchanged experiences in socialist construction, thereby deepening the understanding of each other and furthering China's relations with these two friendly socialist countries. When participating in the Romanian national day celebrations, President Li met with leaders of Third World countries and regions such as Pakistan, Sudan, Mozambique, and Palestine and expounded on our principled stands with regard to their situations. He also had contacts with delegations from the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries and expressed to them our desire to improve and develop relations with them. These activities further expanded China's international influence, in particular its influence in Europe. Through the visits, we feel further that the most striking characteristics of Romania and Yugoslavia are that they are holding high the banner of independence. They have their own views and stands on their socialist construction and many major international issues. By making observations on the spot, we have seen that both Romania and Yugoslavia have made great achievements in their socialist construction, that both have a stable political situation and a good social order, and that their people's living standards are both fairly high. We should have an overall appraisal of their experience in socialist construction and correctly make use of it.

The peoples of both Romania and Yugoslavia cherish a sincere feeling of friendship with us, and the parties and governments of both countries hope to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with us. Furthering our country's relations with Romania and Yugoslavia is not only conducive to the socialist construction of both sides and to the maintenance of world peace, but can also set a model for good relations among socialist countries based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

Referring to President Li Xiannian's visits to four Asian countries, Gong Dafei said: President Li visited four Asian countries -- Pakistan, Jordan, Turkey, and Nepal -- between 5 and 23 March. These visits strengthened China's relations of friendship and cooperation with these four countries and once again showed our attention to the development of friendly relations with the Third World countries. On these visits, President Li was accorded with grand, ceremonious welcomes and cordial, friendly hospitality by the heads, governments, and peoples of the four countries.

Gong Dafei said: During the visits, President Li held official talks with President Ziaul Haq, King Husayn, President Evren, and King Birendra, and also had cordial talks with them on various occasions. Aside from giving a full elaboration of the current international situation and China's independent foreign policy, President Li referred to the different situations of the four countries and stated, with particular emphasis, the stands and views of our country on those major international questions and regional issues about which these countries were concerned. The heads of the four countries shared identical or similar views with China on major international questions. They highly appraised China's principled stand with regard to international affairs, acclaimed it as a principal friend in preserving world peace, appreciated its firm stand in opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace, and praised its consistent policy of equal treatment of all other countries whether they are big or small. President Li and the heads of the four countries all pledged to make continued efforts to strengthen and promote bilateral friendly relations. President Li invited the heads of the four countries to visit China again. In addition, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, who accompanied President Li on the visits, held counterpart talks with the Pakistani finance minister, the Jordanian prime minister, the Turkish deputy prime minister, and the Nepalese foreign minister on the expansion of bilateral trade as well as economic and technical cooperation.

The four countries expressed great satisfaction with the results of these counterpart talks. In all aspects, these visits were successful and achieved the expected goal of enhancing mutual understanding, learning from each other, deepening friendship, and developing cooperation.

PENG ZHEN SPEAKS AT NPC ON HONG KONG PACT

OW100028 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1320 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 9 Nov (XINHUA) -- The eighty session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee held a joint panel discussion meeting this morning at the Great Hall of the People to continue examining and discussing the documents related to the agreement between China and Britain on the question of Hong Kong.

NPC Standing Committee Chairman Peng Zhen attended the meeting and delivered a speech. Vice Chairman Geng Biao presided. State Councillor Ji Pengfei also attended as an observer.

Member of the NPC Standing Committee Hu Keshi said: There are several hundred thousand intellectuals in Hong Kong. With patriotic thinking and modern scientific knowledge, they are closely connected with people in all walks of life. Either in the 13-year transitional period, or after 1997, they will play an important role. We have full confidence in them and eagerly anticipate meeting them. The intellectuals in Hong Kong will definitely continue to make contributions to building a powerful nation with the four modernizations, to ensuring Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, and to bringing into full play the role of Hong Kong in building the motherland.

Member Bainqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyaincain said: The Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Hong Kong question corresponds with the provision of China's Constitution on the establishment of the special administrative regions. The use of the means of holding talks to satisfactorily solve the question of Hong Kong has won warm support among the people, and conformed to their common aspirations. This is a happy event, worthy of joint celebrations by people of all nationalities throughout the country. The reunification of the motherland and unity among all nationalities in the country are important factors in making our country strong and prosperous, and invigorating our nation. It is hoped that the Taiwan authorities will judge the hour, and size up the situation; comply with the common aspiration of the people; and make contributions to the reunification of the motherland.

Member Wang Zhaoguo said: Young people are builders of the future. In this sense, either young people on the mainland, or those in Hong Kong, invariably shoulder heavy historical responsibilities in developing the modernization program on the mainland, and in maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. Right now, an even better foundation has been built for the exchange of contracts between the young people on the mainland and those in Hong Kong. From now on, youth organizations on the mainland's mainland will further strengthen their ties with youth organizations in Hong Kong, and join in their efforts to work harder than ever before for the motherland and for the prosperity of Hong Kong under the banner of patriotism, reunification, and great unity.

Member Ma Bi said: The Governments of China and Britain have successfully solved the Hong Kong question through peaceful means, thus showing the way to peacefully solving the question of Taiwan's return to the embrace of the motherland. I lived in Taiwan for many years. I fully realize that the majority of people in the Taiwan authorities, and the broad masses of compatriots in Taiwan, eagerly await reunification at an early date.

The Hong Kong question has been solved through peaceful means. There should be no problem in settling the question of Taiwan's return to the motherland through peaceful negotiations. It is hoped that the Taiwan authorities, particularly Mr Chiang Ching-kuo, will fully realize the historic trend, keep pace with the changing times, and follow the bright road to the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Member Lin Liyun said: The successful solution of the Hong Kong issue enjoys widespread support and acclaim in the international community and the Chinese people at home and abroad. A number of scholars from Taiwan who live abroad and people of all walks of life in Taiwan expressed welcome in various forms. It can be foreseen that the settlement of the Hong Kong issue will certainly help realize the peaceful reunification of Taiwan with the motherland. Just like Hong Kong, Taiwan is China's territory. Both the people in Taiwan and in Hong Kong are Chinese. Why can't we settle, through discussions among our compatriots, the same type of question that we solved with the British through peaceful means? It is hoped that the Taiwan authorities will give up their blockade policy, create a reconciliatory atmosphere, and join us in working hard for the reunification of the motherland.

Member Ding Guangxun said: Since the initialing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the majority of people in religious circles in Hong Kong feel much relieved and at ease. He hoped that the people in the religious circles in Hong Kong would work hard, shoulder to shoulder with their counterparts on the mainland, for the prosperity of the motherland.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, said: The Sino-British agreement on the Hong Kong issue entirely conforms with the basic interests of the people of all nationalities in China, and reflects their common aspirations. We must carry out our work well in all fields, including that in the national minority areas, and make our contributions to national reunification and to the four modernizations program.

Member Mo Wenhua said: It is necessary to guide and organize our cadres and people to study the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the question of Hong Kong. We still need to do a great deal of work during the 13 years from the ratification of the joint declaration to the resumption of China's sovereignty over Hong Kong. If we do not study the joint declaration well, we may possibly say or do something, against the guidelines laid down by the joint declaration.

Member Qiu Weifan said: To properly settle the question of Hong Kong is a long-term aspiration of the Chinese people. It is also wholeheartedly supported by the overwhelming majority of Overseas Chinese. As a scientist, I am willing to work with all those in the field of science and technology in Hong Kong for the prosperity of the motherland.

In their speeches, Shi Ping, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress; Xue Yan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress; and Hou Linzhou, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress, who attended the meeting as observers, said: The successful settlement of the Hong Kong issue is conducive to promoting China's policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening its domestic economy. The people in Shanghai, Guangdong, and Fujian are greatly elated at this. They said: Since the initialing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the ties between people of all walks of life in Hong Kong and people in Shanghai, Guangdong, and Fujian are even closer than ever before.

All this indicates that the hearts of people in Hong Kong are at one with those in the mainland. They hoped that the Taiwan authorities would go with the tide and accept the concept of "country, two systems," so that the compatriots along both sides of the straits would work hard, shoulder to shoulder, to revitalize the Chinese nation.

In a written statement, member Fei Yiming said: The Sino-British Joint Declaration of the question of Hong Kong is the most satisfactory result attained by both sides through negotiations in a realistic manner, giving full consideration to history and to present conditions. It is worthwhile to point out that, since the initialing and announcement of the Sino-British Joint Declaration, it has won universal acclaim in Hong Kong and throughout the world. Right now, the people in Hong Kong feel at ease. That indicates that the Sino-British agreement is a successful one, providing Hong Kong with a bright future. I can be affirmed that this agreement will definitely have a profound impact on settling the question of Taiwan, and that it will greatly help promote the reunification of the motherland at an early date.

Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, delivered a speech at the end of the meeting. He said: During the past few days, we held two panel discussions and three joint discussion meetings to earnestly, and seriously, discuss all the documents on the Sino-British agreement, submitted by the State Council to the NPC Standing Committee for examination and approval. The members expressed satisfaction with the long, patient, and careful work and negotiations the Chinese Government had with the British Government to solve the Hong Kong issue.

Chairman Peng Zhen said: The session unanimously holds that the Joint Declaration initialed by the British and the Chinese Governments is in conformity with the stipulations of the Constitution of our country on the establishment of special administrative regions, and conforms entirely to the Constitution. It takes into full consideration the history and reality of Hong Kong, conforms to the interests of the people of all nationalities in our country, including that of the Hong Kong compatriots, and is, therefore, practical and reasonable.

Chairman Peng Zhen said: The session unanimously holds that the recovery of Hong Kong and resumption of the exercise of sovereignty are important steps in realizing the great cause of the reunification of the motherland. The satisfactory solution of the Hong Kong question is beneficial to maintaining the long-term stability and prosperity of Hong Kong, to the building of socialist modernization in our country, to the consolidation and development of friendly, cooperative relations between China and Britain, and to preserving peace in Asia and the world.

Chairman Peng Zhen said: On the basis of the views expressed by the members in the course of discussions at the session, I suggest that the current session of the NPC Standing Committee make a decision, approving the Joint Declaration on the question of Hong Kong, which has been initialed by the Chinese and British Governments, and submit it to the third session of the Sixth NPC for examination and approval, after the formal signing by the Chinese and British Governments.

HU KESHI SPEAKS ON HONG KONG INTELLECTUALS

HK091151 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0904 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 9 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The policy of respecting knowledge and trained personnel is also applicable to the intellectuals in Hong Kong.

This was pointed out by Hu Keshi this morning at the eighth meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, when it examined and approved the Sino-British agreement on the Hong Kong issue. Hu Keshi is a member of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee.

After giving full support to the agreement, Hu Keshi stressed the question of the intellectuals in Hong Kong. He said: Hong Kong is a place where the intellectuals are concentrated. Most of them have patriotic feelings and knowledge of modern science, and also have close connections with all sectors of people. They have made outstanding contributions to the economy's takeoff, to the scientific and technological progress in Hong Kong, and to the efforts that have built Hong Kong into an international financial and trade center. They are a main force in administering Hong Kong and ensuring its prosperity and stability, and they can also play a positive role in the four modernizations of the motherland.

Hu Keshi continued: Intellectuals in Hong Kong played a glorious role in China's national democratic revolution. At that time Hong Kong was one of the new cultural movement centers. After the founding of New China, intellectuals in Hong Kong made tremendous efforts to promote economic development in the interior. They are patriotic and capable, and in particular they have knowledge of modern technology and modern managerial ability. Like the intellectuals in the interior, they are precious wealth of the motherland. Whether in the 13-year transitional period or after 1997, they will play a very important role.

Hu Keshi said: Some of the intellectuals in Hong Kong came from the interior. They were educated in the motherland and took part in the building of the motherland. For various reasons, they have gone to Hong Kong to live and work. They are our brothers and sisters. We look upon them equally and treat all alike without discrimination. They can also become patriots and builders.

Hu Keshi is confident that intellectuals in Hong Kong will certainly continue to make their contributions in building the four modernizations of the motherland, ensuring the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong, and bringing into play the role of Hong Kong in the construction of the motherland.

ZHANG AIPING ON DEFENSE INDUSTRY REFORM

HK130830 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 84 p 1

[Report: "Zhang Aiping on Speeding Up Reform of the Economic Structure of the Defense Industry"]

[Text] After the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, a reporter from this newspaper asked Defense Minister Comrade Zhang Aiping to give his views on the question of speeding up the reform of the defense industry's economic structure.

Comrade Zhang Aiping cheerfully said that the decision made by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee on the reform of the economic structure is an important decision on creating a new situation in socialist modernization. The defense industry should implement the spirit of the third plenary session, resolutely subordinate itself to state construction, and contribute greater efforts to national economic construction. It is necessary to adhere to the general direction of the nationwide economic structure reform. In addition to actively developing and producing fine and technologically advanced weapons and equipment with Chinese characteristics and speeding up the modernization of the defense industry, it is also necessary to continue implementing the principle of "combining the Army with the people" in order to make the most of our technological superiority and production capacity, to further develop the production

of civil goods, to successfully transfer war industry technologies to civil industries, to turn war industry enterprises into joint Army-people enterprises capable of producing both military goods and civil goods, to build an economic system with exuberant vitality, and to contribute more to the national economy and the modernization of national defense.

Zhang Aiping briefly reviewed how defense technologies and the defense industry had conformed to the principle of combining the Army with the people and developing the production of civil goods. He said: In the future, all defense industry departments, defense industry enterprises, and scientific research units should earnestly study the documents of the third plenary session, summarize the experiences of the past 5 years, resolutely carry out reforms, adopt the necessary technical and organizational measures, and actively develop new products in order to make combining the Army with the people develop further.

Comrade Zhang Aiping pointed out: The central link in the reform of the economic structure is to boost the vitality of the enterprises. In the defense industry and in developing defense technologies, it is necessary to properly handle relations between the state and the enterprises and between the enterprises and the workers; to fully arouse the enthusiasm, initiative, and creativity of the enterprises and the workers; to speed up the reform of product mix and the technical transformation of the enterprises; and to expand the production of civil goods. The enterprises' Army goods production line should be appropriately readjusted according to the requirements for joint Army-people enterprises. It is necessary to update facilities and equipment, to improve techniques, and to enhance production capacity. The technical transformation of the enterprises should be based on comprehensive plans on the production of both Army and civil goods. In addition to solving the problem of civil goods production, it is also necessary to improve the technologies for producing Army goods in order to enable the enterprises to take the road of development characterized by combining the Army with the people and by producing many varieties of goods.

Defense technologies and the defense industry should, through reforms, contribute to the attainment of better economic results. The technical performance and quality of those civil goods now in mass production should be further improved. It is necessary to fully utilize the technologies developed in the defense industry, to devote greater efforts to developing new products, to produce those large-size products and precision products badly needed by the state and the market, to devote vigorous efforts to renewing and updating products, to produce products of good quality, to add to the products' competitive power, to principally rely on the domestic market, and to gain entrance into the international market. It is necessary to pool manpower, material, and financial resources; to pay close attention to scientific research relating to the production of civil goods; to import indispensable technologies; and to achieve success as soon as possible. It is necessary to improve quality; to cut costs; to more satisfactorily serve the national economy, the key construction projects, and technical transformation; to serve the economic development of various localities, to meet the people's needs in their material and cultural lives; and to serve the expansion of the export trade.

Comrade Zhang Aiping emphatically pointed out that the most important thing in reforming the defense industry is to respect knowledgeable and gifted people. The key to the success of our cause lies in whether or not we can discover gifted people and put them in important positions.

It is necessary to actively train thousands upon thousands of gifted people competent in management, to employ a new generation of people, and to steadily improve business management. All arsenals and war production facilities should gear production to the national economy, consciously apply the law of value, and strive to enliven the economy. It is necessary to devote greater efforts to the management of the production and sales of civil goods, to unremittingly collect and analyze market information, and to unremittingly introduce new products. It is necessary to have a large number of gifted people who with their economic or technological knowledge and an innovative spirit can create new situations -- and to promote them to leading posts.

Comrade Zhang Aiping called on the departments in charge of the defense industry and defense technologies to continue to make the most of their technical advantages and superior facilities, to strive to assume responsibilities for the building of advanced and high-grade projects required by the country's economic development, and to provide advanced facilities for the technical transformation in the industries of oil, coal, metallurgy, power, communications, chemical, building materials, light, textile, food processing, and so on. In addition, it is necessary to unremittingly make the transfer of defense technologies to the production of civil goods more extensive and to give impetus the development of local industries and to technological advancement. At present, some units have already transferred defense technologies to county and town industrial enterprises. This experience is very good. We should continue to popularize it.

Zhang Aiping also spoke on the relations between the departments in charge of the defense industry and defense technologies on the one hand and the special zones and the coastal cities on the other. He said that economic cooperation with the special zones and the coastal cities opening to the world is a new way of combining the Army with the people in developing civil goods production. In this way, we can import technologies from abroad, expand the export of civil goods, and give impetus to the development of civil goods production in defense industry enterprises. It is necessary to organize the department concerned to conduct investigations and surveys, to summarize experience in this area, and to give further impetus to economic and technological cooperation with the special zones and the coastal cities opened to the world.

HONGQI CITES DENG XIAOPING ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT

OW101624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA) -- Foreign investment, like the private businesses now being encouraged in China within the limits prescribed by law, is a "necessary and beneficial supplement" to the socialist economy, says an article in the RED FLAG journal.

The article in the journal's No 21 issue, signed by Zhong Yan, stresses that foreign investment and the private economy will in no way endanger socialism, as the socialist public ownership remains the basis of China's economy.

The article quotes Deng Xiaoping as saying that the introduction of "some capitalism" under the open policy will be conducive to the development of the socialist productive forces. The article says that Deng believes that the basis of the socialist economy predominant in China will not be shaken by foreign investment, even if such investment snowballs to reach 100 billion yuan. Up to now, China has attracted about 8 billion U.S. dollars of direct investment.

Foreign investment, the article explains, is only a "very small part" of China's national economy.

The total capital construction investment made from 1950 to 1983, plus the money spent on added fixed assets of industrial enterprises and the operational funds used by these enterprises, amounted to 1,000 billion yuan.

Attracting foreign investment is a "policy independently adopted by China as a sovereign state", the article says, and has nothing in common with the socio-economic conditions of the old society. The proportion of private undertakings in the national economy is also "very small," the article says.

In 1983, such undertakings provided only one percent of the nation's industrial output value, 24 percent of the agricultural output value and 11.3 percent of the total volume of retail sales. The private economy now "is subordinate to the socialist economy," the article stresses.

HU YAOBANG ADDRESSES PROVINCIAL LEADERS' FORUM

OW112330 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0810 GMT 11 Nov 84

[By XINHUA reporters Mu Qing and Zhao Ming; and RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yao Liwen]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Nov (XINHUA) -- Addressing a recent forum attended by leaders from Jiangsu, Henan and Anhui on the current situation, reform, rectification of the party organizations, and lateral relations between regions, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, urged cadres at all levels to emancipate their minds, go deep into the realities of life, constantly study the new situation, solve new problems, and give full scope to the initiatives of the masses in all quarters in order to maintain and develop momentum in creating a new situation for socialist modernization.

Beginning 21 October, Hu Yaobang inspected the Chengbei oilfield in Bohai Bay; 14 counties, cities, and districts in Yantai, Qingdao, and Linyi Prefectures in Shandong; and eight counties in Xuzhou, Huaiyin, and Liangyungang Prefectures in Jiangsu. He then called for a forum attended by provincial leaders of Jiangsu, Henan, and Anhui Provinces in Xuzhou on 4 November to hear reports on the work of the three provinces.

Analyzing the current situation at the forum, Hu Yaobang said that the overall situation in China was continuing to improve, with new achievements accomplished in rural reforms, steady progress in urban reforms, and continued increases in industrial and agricultural production and state revenue. Because of the good momentum in creating a new situation for socialist modernization, the people are happy and the prestige of the party and the state is rising. Reports made by 20 counties in Shandong, Jiangsu, and other provinces showed that all counties were confident in realizing the goal of quadrupling China's annual industrial and agricultural output value, and that the people will become comparatively well off by the end of this century. Their plans are well founded and practicable since they have taken the local situation into consideration. This shows that conspicuous changes have taken place in our cadres' mental outlook and work style, and that their political consciousness has been greatly heightened.

Summing up the experiences gained in the past few years, Hu Yaobang drew the cadres' attention to the most precious spiritual wealth that has been accumulated in the past few years, he said.

At this present turning point in history, the thinking of the cadres must keep pace with historical progress and must not become ossified; they should not make decisions by themselves or by relying on a few people, but should rely on all sections of the people, mobilize their initiative, and draw on their wisdom and strength. This is seeking truth from facts, and it conforms to the principles of dialectic materialism and historical materialism. Now the situation has been improved and our work can be accomplished much more easily than before. But we must neither become complacent nor arrogant. There are still many new problems and difficulties both in cities and the countryside, and they have to be studied and solved in order to make the present favorable trend continue. We should realize that it has been only 2 years that we have been engaged in creating a new situation. Our present work is only the beginning, and not the high tide in the effort to create a new situation. The most magnificent performance has not yet been staged. Several decades of sustained effort by people of several generations are needed to place China in the front ranks of the world in science and technology.

Hu Yaobang called on cadres to pay great attention to agriculture and study and solve the new problems appearing in the countryside. Without quadruplication in agricultural production, quadruplication in industrial production would be difficult, and the results would be unreliable even if the goal has been attained. Our situation is different from that of some European countries. While between 80 and 90 percent of their people live in urban areas, and so the market is mainly in cities, 80 percent of China's population are peasants, and so the countryside is China's main market. The purchasing power of the people in the countryside, which is the source of raw materials for our industry, is an important issue that must be attended to. If the purchasing power of the peasants is low, the development of light industry and the service trades would be impossible and even heavy industry would be affected. Such being the case, only when agricultural production has been quadrupled can industrial quadruplication and national economic development be ensured. Therefore, an indispensable part of our ideological education is to help each and every comrade of our party fully understand the relationship between cities and rural areas and the relationship between industry and agriculture.

Referring to economic reforms, Hu Yaobang hoped that Jiangsu, Henan, and Anhui Provinces would take the lead in restructuring and modernizing their economic system. He said: Since Jiangsu has better conditions than the other two provinces, it is hoped that its urban reform will be basically accomplished during the next 3 years. Taking the lead means working in an orderly, not hasty, manner. As leading organs, provincial and municipal party committees must in particular study how they can simplify their administration, delegate greater authority to the enterprises, and serve various enterprises more efficiently. They must be enlightened in delegating authority to the enterprises, and their service to them must be meticulous. They must remove all sorts of ideological, organizational, and institutional barriers that obstruct the efforts to enliven our enterprises, and make sure that their leadership over our enterprises is competent. The eight functions of government organs that the CPC Central Committee stipulated in its decision on restructuring the economic system can be summarized in one single word: "service." Our enterprises used to follow the orders issued by government organs, and now government organs must put themselves at the service of the enterprises. This is a significant change. Government organs should not only pay lip service to serving the enterprises, they must help them solve their numerous problems. Serving the grassroot level units, the workers, peasants, and intellectuals is the same as serving the great socialist cause, and it is a noble and glorious responsibility for all Communist Party members.

On rectifying the party organizations, Hu Yaobang pointed out that the first-phase party rectification was generally sound and fruitful.

The second phase of party rectification will soon begin and so efforts must not be slackened. He said: We must adhere to a correct guiding thought during the second-phase party rectification which must be closely integrated with the restructuring of our economic system. Each province and region has its salient strong points and weaknesses that took shape in their long history, and so we must thoroughly study the realities of each province and region, pay special attention to their problems, and work hard to rectify the style of party members. We must also continue to educate party members on the need to completely discredit the Cultural Revolution, help them do away with factionalism, and heighten their party spirit. We must correctly handle the problems left over from history, treat our cadres properly and take prompt action to restructure our leading bodies. We must be determined to promote knowledgeable and capable middle-aged and young cadres, who came to the fore in the four modernizations and who dare to break new ground, to leading positions. By no means should we be indecisive in this regard. At the same time, we must also heed the needs of the retired old cadres by making proper arrangements for them.

Hu Yaobang concluded: The regional economic cooperation that began last year has now developed into a national scope. This major development is just as significant as opening to the outside world and it will help implement the open policy better. The cooperation in the economic field between various regions should also be extended to other areas. For example, different regions should study and emulate each other's style and methods of leadership. By visiting other parts of the country or neighboring areas, and through exchanging experiences and learning from one another, local comrades will be able to broaden their vision, their thinking, and work will become livelier, and they will become more creative.

Attending the forum were Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee; Gu Xiulian, governor of Jiangsu; Liu Jie, first secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee; He Zhukang, governor of Henan; Huang Huang, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee; Wang Yuzhao, governor of Anhui; Wang Zhaoguo, director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee; and leading comrades of certain central departments and relevant departments of Jiangsu, Henan, and Anhui.

Comrade Hu Yaobang returned to Beijing on 5 November. On his way to Beijing, he also visited Dezhou and Changzhou.

HU YAOBANG GIVES INSTRUCTIONS ON WORK IN SHAANXI

HK120333 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] During September, CPC Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Hu Yaobang met Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Comrade Bai Jinian in Beijing and gave important views on work in Shaanxi. Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Work in Shaanxi has been well done and successful in recent years. This point should be affirmed. Generally speaking, the cadre force in Shaanxi is good and reliable, and the central authorities trust them. The work style of Shaanxi cadres is very down-to-earth. This is the main trend.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: To promote work in Shaanxi, it is necessary to correctly analyze the situation in the province and find out where the crux of the problems lie. Shaanxi is a relatively closed place, surrounded by Shanxi, Nei Monggol, Ningxia, Gansu, Sichuan, Hubei, and Henan. It is a rather closed-in area. Although northern Shaanxi was the base and point of departure of our party in leading the Chinese revolution, the area was economically and culturally very undeveloped at the time. This was the case in northern Shaanxi, and also in the old revolutionary base in Jiangxi.

Historically speaking, before the five dynasties, that is, during the Zhou, Qin, Han, and Sui Dynasties up to the end of the Tang Dynasty, Shaanxi was relatively developed in politics and economics. At that time Shaanxi was entirely surrounded by, [word indistinct]. To the west the Silk Road led directly to Europe. To the south the province was linked to Sichuan and Hubei, and to the east to Henan and Shanxi. Waterway transportation was well developed. It started to decline at the end of the Tang Dynasty. For centuries, and especially in the last century and more, this region has been backward. The coastal areas developed relatively rapidly. From being relatively developed, Shaanxi became very undeveloped. For a long time it was under a feudal and patriarchal-style natural economy. This state of affairs was reflected in ideology and brought along the mentality of the small peasant economy and the influence of feudal patriarchal concepts. We must make a historical analysis of this problem.

There are also certain advantages in a natural economic environment. However, the greatest problem is conservatism and satisfaction with the status quo, which hamper social progress and economic development. The backwardness and conservatism of a place is formed under the influence of a historically long period of economic backwardness. Therefore, to promote Shaanxi's economy, it is essential to overcome this kind of mentality and also break through all kinds of phenomena in order to analyze it. We must carry out studies in various factors such as natural environment and problems left over from history.

We must grasp the reflections in people's thinking of the small peasant mentality and the feudal patriarchal concepts and break down their influence in the economy and other fields.

Comrade Hu Yaobang gave three views on working to promote the economy in Shaanxi. He said: First, it is necessary to unswervingly act according to the principle of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy and boldly adopt open-door methods. Opening up to the world does not just mean opening up to the countries of the world. As far as you are concerned, it is even more important to open up to a number of economically developed provinces and municipalities in China. This is the fastest, cheapest, and most effective way. It is also the best way for eliminating conservatism and backwardness. This method must be vigorously advocated. You should go out and invite others in, and adopt a variety of means for practicing an open-door policy. If you take a look outside, you will see that others are stronger than ourselves, and will be enlightened in many ways. I propose that comrades of Beijing Municipality go and have a look at places like Shenzhen. After going to have a look, they felt that they had greatly broadened their vision and pledged to resolutely practice an open-door policy.

Second, it is necessary to resolutely readjust the leadership groups in accordance with the demands of the four transformations. We must rely on knowledge in order to break through conservatism and feudal backwardness. Young people with knowledge have the drive to pioneer and create things and are bold in advancing. Younger average age and better educational standards in the leadership groups constitute the key. At present many people with knowledge, university students, students studying abroad and so on are doing outstanding work in many respects. We must boldly promote young comrades with knowledge and let them display their talents and work in the frontline. Veteran comrades should pass on their experience and give help and set an example. The main aspects of this should be: 1) the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought; veteran comrades have received relatively more education on this point and know more about it than young people; 2) the party's three great work styles; 3) the positive and negative experiences and lessons in history.

Comrade Hu Yaobang continued: Young comrades who have knowledge but lack practical experience should go to work and be steeled in the grassroots. You should adopt the method of the central authorities and speed up the pace. If the pace of promoting young cadres is speeded up a bit, all work will improve a bit faster.

Third, it is necessary to resolutely do a good job in reforms. Your vision should be a bit broader. Reforms should be carried out in ideological line, rules and regulations, organizational structure, way of life, and habits. Everyone should support reforms. Do not be afraid. I support reforms everywhere. Do not slight reforms in lifestyle. Many reforms begin with reforms in lifestyle. For instance, Sun Yat-sen advocated wearing the Zhongshan suit, which was simple and convenient. The 4 May Movement advocated the vernacular and an end to the practice of foot-binding among women. Chairman Mao advocated an end to birthday congratulations, and suggested cremation, and so on.

Reforms in way of life have a direct effect on everyone. They can stimulate people to think about reforms in ideology and economics and indeed in the whole of society. In carrying out reforms, we cannot just talk about empty political notions. We must seek practical results, and start with each specific matter. For instance, people in parts of Shaanxi do not like to eat fish. If they can raise more and eat more fish, they will like to eat it. Consumption is closely linked to production. In grasping consumption, we are actually promoting production. With considerable development in the whole of social production, and still greater development in the future, it is inappropriate to lay one-sided stress on living frugally and to restrict consumption, instead of encouraging it within the limits allowed by the development of production. If we act in this way any more, many things that are produced can only be piled up in the warehouses. How then can production be expanded?

We must put right certain old and leftist things in our propaganda work. In carrying out reforms, we must on the one hand resolutely oppose empty and stereotyped talk that does not seek truth from facts, and on the other hand we must carry out our work in a bold and thorough way. Irrelevant empty and stereotyped talk can only bind up people's thinking, encourage conservatism and backwardness, and hamper reforms. Reform is a profound social revolution touching on many aspects. We must not take too shallow or narrow a view of any reform, or just regard reforms as temporary and individual phenomena. We must enthusiastically encourage and boldly support those people who are bold in carrying out reforms, together with methods that help reform. Even if reforms go a bit too far, they must be protected and remedied. In this way, after 10 or 20 years of effort, reforms will be accomplished and will yield tremendous results and fruits.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said in conclusion: In order to speed up the pace of construction undertakings in Shaanxi and further promote work in the province, the comrades of Shaanxi must seriously study and analyze where the crux of the existing problems lies. They must resolutely implement the principle of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy, resolutely readjust the leadership groups at all levels, and resolutely promote all reforms; starting with these three aspects, they must create a new situation and score achievements.

DISPOSAL, USE OF NUCLEAR WASTE EXAMINED

HK130220 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 84 p 5

[Article by Teng Teng, professor and vice president of Qinghua University, and Wang Jiading, professor and vice chairman of the Academic Committee of Qinghua University: "Tentative Discussion on the Disposal and Utilization of 'Nuclear Waste'"]

[Text] Our country has decided to develop nuclear power stations on an appropriate scale. By the end of this century, a large number of large pressurized-water reactor nuclear power stations will be put into operation.

This will give rise to the problem of disposing of spent nuclear fuels. In order to build a complete nuclear fuel cycle system in our country, the posttreatment of nuclear fuels and the final disposal of radioactive waste are indispensable no matter whether we look at the question from the angle of utilizing uranium resources or from the angle of safety.

It is necessary for pressurized-water reactor nuclear power stations to continuously discharge used fuel and be replenished with new fuel. The new fuel is low-enriched uranium, about 3.2 percent uranium-235 and 96.8 percent uranium-238. After combustion in the pressurized-water reactor, about 0.76 percent of the uranium-235, about 94.3 percent of the uranium-238, and other radioactive elements and fission products such as plutonium, neptunium, americium, and curium remain. These nuclides are highly radioactive, but most of them are very useful. The task of post-treatment is to separate, by chemical means, the used fuels into uranium, plutonium, and highly radioactive waste. The uranium and plutonium recovered are used to make nuclear fuel components to be reused in the reactor. The highly-radioactive waste is separated or directly solidified so that they can be safely disposed of. As far as the nuclear fuel is concerned, this forms a closed cycle, which is both economical and safe.

At present, many countries that are developing nuclear power stand for the use of a close fuel cycle and for using the plutonium obtained from the pressurized-water reactor as fast neutrons to breed the fuel in the reactor. This is very important to our country, which still does not have a very great capacity for developing uranium resources. Many countries have already mastered the posttreatment technology for spent fuels in pressurized water reactor nuclear power stations. Our country has many years of experience in the posttreatment technology in the Army and in the past few years, studies have also been carried out in many aspects of the posttreatment technology for fuels of pressurized-water reactors. With some effort, this technology can certainly be completely mastered before long.

The highly-radioactive materials from the posttreated spent nuclear fuels consist of transuranic elements and fission products such as neptunium, americium, and curium. They can be disposed of in two ways.

The first way is to directly turn the waste materials into glass blocks and bury them deep underground so that they will be kept isolated from the biosphere until they are harmless. This technology of solidifying highly-radioactive waste materials with glass is relatively developed. Many years of study have shown that this is a most realistic method. The volume of glass blocks that have solidified highly-radioactive waste from a 1 million-kw nuclear station each year is only about 2.5 to 3 cubic meters. These blocks are sealed in metal vessels and are buried in rock salt or crystalline rock stratum several hundred meters to over a thousand meters underground. Surrounding them is a layer of bentonite or clay which has great capacity for ion exchange. According to calculations, even if faulting occurs and underground water reached them, it would take hundreds of thousands of years before the radioactive materials could diffuse to the ground surface.

In order to further increase the safety of final disposal, scientists are studying another way -- the separation-transmutation method for eliminating transuranic elements. A highly-effective extracting agent is used to separate the neptunium, americium, curium, and other transuranic elements from the highly-radioactive waste, which is then sent back to the reactor to be transmuted into short-life and low-toxic nuclides. In this way, mainly strontium-90 whose half-life period is 28 years, and cesium-137, whose half-life period is 30 years, are left in the waste materials.

After about 20 half-life periods (600 years), the radioactivity will have lowered to a level not harmful to humans. If strontium and cesium are also extracted, the half-life periods of the remaining nuclides will at most be 2 to 3 years, and they would become harmless in several decades. The studies on recovery of transuranic elements and fragmentation isotopes from the highly-radioactive waste and on their relevant applications are very important questions. On the one hand, they help turn harm into good and turn waste into treasure. On the other hand, they help make the final disposal of highly-radioactive waste easier and safer. Various countries are energetically exploring this field.

The range of applications of transuranic elements and fragmentation isotopes are roughly as follows: 1. Sometimes spent fuel components can be used as sources of radioactivity. In some foreign countries, people have carried out vulcanization tests on tires using spent fuel components as sources of radioactivity. Some people have also used mixed fission products with standard packaging as sources of radioactivity and heat. These sources of radioactivity can be used in radioactive chemistry studies, sterilization of medical articles, and sewage treatment in cities. The cost of these sources of radioactivity is only 3 to 5 percent of that of ordinary sources of radioactivity.

2. The extracted transuranic elements have many uses. For example, the plutonium-238 made from neptunium-237 can be used for small atomic heat sources (such an atomic heat source was used on the Apollo moon-landing rocket) and atomic batteries (such batteries can be used in spaceflight, navigation, and heart pacemakers). Americium-241 is a very good alpha radioaction source which can be used in static electricity eliminators, smoke alarms, the preparation of neutron sources, and in other instruments for control and measurement. Americium-241 and curium-244 are target materials of posttransplutonium elements.

3. Cesium-137, when used as a gamma source, gives better protection and has a longer service life than cobalt-60. In addition to using it for irradiation breeding, food preservation, and radioactive sterilization, the United States has also used it for irradiating soil at a low cost and with safety and reliability. Strontium-90 can be used as an isotopic energy source for unmanned meteorological stations, for telecommunication in remote areas, and in underwater installations. This is strong and reliable energy source.

4. Nuclide cesium-137, strontium-90, promethium-147, and krypton-85 in fission products can be used in various types of radioactive isotope ray instruments such as thickness meters, density meters, material meters, leak detectors, and flaw detectors. These meters are of great significance in raising the quality of products, reducing labor intensity of workers, and automatic control over production. Promethium-147 can be used as an activator in the manufacture of long-life luminescent powder, and krypton-85 can be used on luminescent signals.

5. The noble metals rhodium and palladium contained in the fission products can serve many purposes in the petrochemical industry, the electronics industry, and environmental protection departments.

With the scientific practice of the past scores of years, scientific and technological personnel have a thorough understanding of the side-effects of nuclear energy. Compared with other industries, the nuclear industry is relatively safe. Foreign statistics have shown that the possibility of death in nuclear accidents is less than that in any other kind of accidents. Even in the serious accident that occurred at the "Three Mile Island" nuclear power station, no one was killed. The amount of radiation received by residents within an 80-km radius was only equivalent to that received during a flight of about 2 hours from Beijing to Shanghai. There has been no major radiation accident in post-treatment plants in China or in foreign countries for many years.

NEW STATE NUCLEAR SAFETY BUREAU ESTABLISHED

HK121035 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1020 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Report: "China Sets Up State Nuclear Safety Bureau" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Wu Xing, spokesman for China's State Science and Technology Commission, today announced that China has established a State Bureau of Nuclear Safety. Jiang Shenjie, a well-known expert in the nuclear chemical industry, is to be its first chief.

Wu Xing announced the news at a press conference attended by both Chinese and foreign reporters. He said that the State Bureau of Nuclear Safety, will examine the safety of China's civil nuclear facilities, supervise them, and administer them according to the state's relevant laws, decrees, orders, and regulations, and will organize research into nuclear safety. The bureau is a government power organ directly subordinate to the State Council.

The chief duties of the State Bureau of Nuclear Safety are: to be responsible for drafting the state's basic law on atomic energy; to organize the drafting and formulation of the laws, regulations, guidelines, and standards concerning the safety of civil nuclear facilities; to introduce rigorous and effective procedures for examining safety; to examine the safety of the civil nuclear facilities built by ourselves and of those imported from abroad; and to issue construction permits and operation licenses; to inspect and supervise the safety work of those civil nuclear facilities whose construction and operation have been approved; to organize the departments concerned and the localities to launch scientific research into the safety and management of civil nuclear facilities; and to carry out international exchanges and cooperation in the nuclear safety field.

Wu Xing said that the work of the State Bureau of Nuclear Safety is aimed at ensuring public safety and the personal safety of the workers inside the plants, protecting the environment, and protecting civil nuclear facilities from sabotage as much as possible, whether nuclear facilities are operating normally or accidents or natural disasters occur.

A Hong Kong reporter asked: What measures have been taken to ensure the safety of the Guangdong nuclear power plant?

Wu Xing answered: At present we are examining the safety facilities of the Guangdong nuclear power plant. We are also examining their sizes and the safety of the imported facilities.

The reporter asked: China has applied nuclear energy for a long time. Why did China wait so long to establish a nuclear safety bureau?

Wu answered that China has just begun its large-scale application of nuclear energy and large-scale construction of nuclear power plants. Thus, the present is an appropriate time to establish a nuclear safety bureau.

The reporter asked: In formulating nuclear safety standards, which countries will China use as guides?

Wu answered: China joined the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] this year. China will take an active part in the safety activities organized by the IAEA. In addition, China will also strive for the agency's support and help in the areas of safety examination, research, and training of personnel. In formulating safety standards, China has drawn on the experience of the United States, Japan, and the Federal Republic of Germany. One cannot say the bureau is modeled after any one country's.

JIANGSU, LIAONING NUCLEAR PLANTS TO BE BUILT

HK110546 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1417 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 9 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Aside from the Qinshan nuclear power plant in Zhejiang and the Guangdong plant, which are both currently under construction, China has also formally decided to build a nuclear power plant in Jiangsu Province and another one in Liaoning Province.

This was revealed in Beijing today by Wu Xing, spokesman of the State Science and Technology Commission, at a press conference attended by Chinese and foreign reporters. He said that the installed capacity of the Jiangsu nuclear power plant will be 2 X 1 million kw. The main items of equipment for these two plants will be imported from abroad. It has not yet been decided which companies will supply the equipment. A number of French, Japanese, and American companies have put forward proposals on supplying this equipment to China.

Wu Xing said that China now plans to build five nuclear power plants. Apart from the four mentioned above, there is the Jinshan thermonuclear power plant at Shanghai. The thermal power of this plant will be 450,000 kw, and it will be mainly used to supply heat and power to the Shanghai petrochemical general plant. The installed capacity of the Zhejiang Qinshan nuclear power plant will be 300,000 kw. The main items of equipment for the Jinshan and Qinshan plants will be made in China.

FIRST DOMESTIC HIGH-FLUX REACTOR PASSES TESTS

OW130831 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0848 GMT 12 Nov 84

[By reporter Zhuo Peirong]

[Text] Chengdu, 12 Nov (XINHUA) -- Since its high-performance run at the end of 1980, the first high-flux nuclear reactor designed and built in China has been running safely for more than 3 years. It has successfully passed nearly 100 operational tests closely related to economic construction and the people's livelihood. Its products are now being used in many fields.

The reactor is built according to a design provided by the Southwest Engineering Research and Designing Institute for Reactors under the Ministry of Nuclear Industry. During the past 3 years and more, the reactor has used up eight loads of nuclear fuel. It is now using its ninth load. Facts show that the reactor's design is a success and that its main indices are of advanced nature. Its various operational data and characteristics are now available after it has gone through a large number of tests in the field of physics, hydraulics, and thermodynamics. The various radioactive isotopes and the transplutonium element produced by this reactor have already been used in many fields including medicine, scientific research, and the food industry. More than 40 radiation centers are being built or have been built throughout the country to make use of its radioactive isotopes for livestock breeding and keeping food fresh. Measurements conducted near the reactor show that its radioactive levels are far lower than those specified by the state, thanks to safety and protective measures taken by the local authorities.

VISIT TO LOP NUR NUCLEAR TEST SITE DESCRIBED

HK100848 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 40, 1 Oct pp 17-18

[Article by Guo Diancheng and Xu Zhimin: "Thunder Roars Over the Boundless Gobi -- First in a Series of Reports on a Visit to Our Country's Nuclear Base"]

[Text] Since China's first mushroom cloud rose slowly in the Lop Nur area, the desolate and uninhabited Gobi Desert has been shrouded in a cloud of mystery, arousing the people's great interest. From then on, good news about the successful testing of hydrogen bombs and nuclear missiles and underground nuclear tests has continued to pour in from that area.

During the hot season this summer, we visited this area where there had been the roaring thunder of nuclear explosions -- China's nuclear test site.

Lop Nur, which was luxuriant with grass and water in ancient times, is now dry land. Travel along the Silk Road was interrupted here long ago, and nobody knows where the surviving subjects of the ancient state of Loulan have gone -- what remains is but a vast, desolate desert. For hundreds and thousands of years, except for mirages, there has been a scene of desolation everywhere in this boundless Gobi, as was described in the following verses: "Big stones lying everywhere on this vast desert, as if scattered by the wind and rolled about like baskets." It was in such a desolate land that the pioneers of the new era built China's nuclear test base.

We set off by car from a place called Malan and drove toward the ruins of the ancient city of Loulan. The scorching sun, the dazzling sunlight, and the hot wind blowing into the car made us suffer greatly. Not long after we set off, the water tank boiled, and all of us felt dreadfully thirsty. Although we had brought enough water with us, we were very hesitant and reluctant to drink it, because water is so precious in the Gobi Desert -- it means life! The Lop Nur nuclear testing base, with a total area of more than 100,000 square km, is as large as all Zhejiang Province. There was no sign of human habitation in this desolate area, and its topographical, geological, and meteorological conditions were all suitable for nuclear testing. According to Zhang Zhishan, the former commander of the base who accompanied us on the trip, more than 2,000 km of highway have already been built in this area. Aside from that, there are all kinds of test sites for ground, tower, air, missile, underground horizontal gallery, and underground vertical shaft tests, and at each test site there is a command center, communications hub, control center, and permanent survey station. At the air testing grounds there are also some simple houses, airports, and underground water pipes. In the distance there is an airport and a factory to assemble the test items. Past nuclear tests have repeatedly proved that this base is an ideal and safe place for all the various kinds, forms, and sizes of nuclear tests. Like all other countries that have conducted nuclear tests, our country has also followed a course of development from atmospheric to underground tests. At present, underground tests are mainly carried out in this area.

After a few hours' drive, a big mountain appeared on the horizon like a black cloud. When we reached its foot, we found that some parts of the mountain had caved in, just like the scene of Chen Xiang cutting through the mountain in a Chinese fairy tale. Zhang Zhishan said jokingly that this mountain...had a very big "belly," because several horizontal gallery tests had been carried out in this "belly." Then we understood that the cave-ins were the result of nuclear tests. At the foot of the mountain, the temperature was much higher, as there was still heat within the mountain due to the nuclear explosions.

Later we arrived at the vertical shaft testing area. Vertical shaft nuclear tests are carried out in deep shafts excavated in solid rock underground. We came to a used shaft and saw that its entrance was tightly sealed. There were hardly any changes on the ground nearby. Seeing all this, even unprofessional people like us could feel that shaft nuclear tests are safer than ground or air tests. Zhang Zhishan said that at the moment of a nuclear explosion, even the underground rock stratum, which was very thick, shook terribly. At the explosive center, a very large, round cavity was created due to the high temperature and great energy. Even though all this happened deep under the ground, the surface did not sink.

After leaving the horizontal galleries and vertical shafts, we continued to drive into the depths of the Gobi Desert. It was only midday. There was a fantastic picture before us: broken cars on dispersed rocks; piles of scrap iron, which had originally been armored personnel carriers; the wreckage of planes; destroyed cement buildings, some of which had a surface like melted glaze; and so on and so forth....

"Here," said Zhang Zhishan, "is the central testing ground for the first ground test." All those ruined buildings and weapons wreckage are the result of nuclear tests. Beginning 16 October 1964, many air, tower, and ground tests have been done in this area. It was also the target of the nuclear missile test organized and commanded personally by Marshal Nie Rongzhen in October 1966, as entrusted by Premier Zhou Enlai.

We were a bit nervous on this queer scorched land. However, as we looked ahead, we saw clusters of exuberant grass in some low-lying areas; and some yellow sheep lying in the highway ditches were scared and ran away. Oh, life is so stubborn.

In this central area where China's first atom bomb was exploded, Zhang Zhishan, who was already over 60 years old, could not help talking about something that happened in the past. He said the people on this base call the first atom bomb "596," which means June 1959. At that time, a big country perfidiously and unilaterally tore up agreements and later withdrew its experts. A very important person, who was once very well-known, said: Some people are reluctant to stay under the nuclear umbrella and want to make atomic bombs themselves. I think they will not only fail in making atomic bombs, but will not even have any trousers to wear in the end! He predicted that the Chinese could not make atomic bombs in less than 20 years.

In order to remember that date, which encouraged the Chinese people to work more energetically, the first atomic bomb was given a code name "596." "596" was the pride of the Chinese nation.

Comrade Mao Zedong said: "In my opinion, it is entirely possible for us to make some atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs in about 10 years."

Premier Zhou Enlai called on scientific and technical workers to work hard for the prosperity of the motherland and world peace and make our own advanced weapons as soon as possible through self-reliance. "Break the nuclear monopoly, win honor for our motherland, and bring credit to our nation" became a common desire of our scientific and technical workers and the builders of the nuclear testing base. Old professors went to the first front without hesitation; students studying abroad returned to the motherland before completing their courses; staff and workers of military academies bid farewell to their wives and children and settled down in the depths of the Gobi Desert; and group after group of PLA officers and men entered the desert to take part in the construction of the nuclear testing base. Relying on its own strength, China began to study and make nuclear weapons.

Some of the scientific and technical leaders now working on this base in those years were young scholars who had returned from other countries, and one of them is Zhou Guangzhao, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, who also took part in the study and testing of China's first atomic bomb.

History has repeatedly proved that the Chinese people and the Chinese nation can never be overwhelmed by any difficulty. They have always been good at turning pressure into motivation.

In as little as 5 years and 4 months, the first atomic bomb was successfully exploded. For the first time, the mushroom cloud rose over Lop Nur. The joyful people said that the illustrious prophet should be awarded a 1-ton medal for spurring us on in making the atomic bomb.

The testing area is not suitable for habitation or building permanent living facilities. That is why the builders of the testing base established their own "capital city" some hundreds of miles away in the depths of the Gobi Desert. This newly established city is just like a green aircraft carrier on a sea of sand.

We came to the "capital" of the base. In the past, there was only a small stream and some grassland in this area. However, wherever there is water there is life. The builders then pitched camps there. Now, row upon row of houses have been built, and the streets are tidy and clean. There are work areas and living areas in this city, and we can also see book shops, banks, post offices, grain shops, hospitals, schools, kindergartens, department stores, and auditoriums. The middle school and kindergarten have signs inscribed by Marshal Nie Rongzhen. A reservoir has been built in this city, which stores water from the Tianshan to satisfy the needs of the people in daily life and irrigation. A television relay station has also been established, and many families have color TV sets in their homes. When we walk slowly along the boulevard of this "capital city," we feel as if we were walking along the seashore.

In the scientific research area, there are many buildings among green trees, such as the Hydromechanics Building, the Solid Mechanics Building, the Optics Building, the Physics Building, the Radiation Chemistry Building, the Computer Building, and the Data Building. This is a place where scientific and technical workers gather.

During our visit, the evening market had just opened. Commodities for summer use from Beijing, Shanghai, and Tianjin, and washing machines, recorders, and color TV sets enjoy good sales on the evening market there. We very much appreciated the sweet hami melon, watermelon, and grapes produced here.

XIANG NAN ADDRESSES FUJIAN WOMEN'S CONGRESS

OW111446 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The Sixth Fujian Provincial Women's Congress successfully closed in Fuzhou on the morning of 10 November. The congress called on all women and women's organizations in Fujian to work under the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and to plunge into the powerful torrent of economic structural reform in the spirit of blazing new trails in order to create a new situation in Fujian's women's movement.

Xiang Nan, Bu Ping, Ma Zingyuan, Hu Hong, Wu Hongxiang, Song Weishi, and other provincial party, government, and Army leaders attended the closing ceremony. (Kao Xingying), vice chairman of the provincial Women's Federation, presided over the ceremony.

Comrade Xiang Nan made an important speech. He said: The last provincial Women's Federation did a good job. How should the present federation conduct its work? What is our hope regarding women's work? First, we hope our female comrades will achieve greater success in reform and in opening to the outside world. Second, we hope our female comrades will achieve greater success in developing tertiary industry. Third, we hope our female comrades will achieve greater success in the activities of speaking more common speech and less dialect. Fourth, we hope female comrades achieve greater success in the struggle to safeguard the legitimate rights of women and children.

A resolution approving the work report of the provincial Women's Federation and a written proposal on using more common speech and less dialect were adopted at the closing ceremony. The written proposal points out: Popularizing common speech will contribute to publicizing the party's open-door policy and the achievements of the motherland and our province in the four modernizations drive. It will also contribute to promoting contact with Hong Kong, Taiwan, and foreign countries, to strengthening the patriotic and antihegemonic united front, and to achieving the great cause of reunification at an early date.

FUZHOU REGION PRACTICES RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

OW11315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0739 GMT 9 Nov 84

[By reporter Jie Yanzhen]

[Text] Fuzhou, 9 Nov (XINHUA) -- As a result of improving the personal responsibility system in the course of simultaneously carrying out party rectification and reforms, leading departments of the Fuzhou Military Region have been able to raise their work efficiency and handle affairs quicker than before.

In the course of party rectification, the Fuzhou Military Region has dissolved and merged eight leading departments and also reduced the number of their personnel. However, the leading departments held that, after the simplification of administration and the reduction of personnel, it was necessary to improve the personal responsibility system in order to overcome bureaucratism and raise work efficiency. Otherwise, such phenomena as dilatory work style, wrangling, and shifting of responsibilities onto others would continue to occur. Therefore, they formulated a set of detailed rules and regulations, based on the relevant military rules and regulations and the nature of work and tasks of various organs, for the personal responsibility system for a dozen personnel ranging from staff officers, secretaries, assistants to department heads.

The personal responsibility system fixed the duties and powers of cadres according to their positions and job responsibilities; combines duty, power, and interest; and explicitly stipulates that the employment and promotion of office cadres are mainly based on the evaluation of their performance. Under this system, those who are outstanding in both ability and personal integrity and are capable of assuming a leadership role will be boldly promoted. Thus, the old practice of emphasizing seniority is eliminated.

The institution of the personal responsibility system for cadres has brought about great changes in office work. First, it has changed lazy people into industrious ones and turned procrastination into prompt action. There has been a reduction in the instances of putting things off to a later date. According to statistics by political, logistic, and other departments, they received more than 300 documents in September and October this year. More than 180 that needed action on the same day of receipt were promptly handled. The rest of the documents were handled within a week. Second, it has changed the practice of shifting responsibilities onto others into one of taking responsibilities on oneself. As everyone is striving to do more work, the phenomenon of shirking responsibilities has decreased considerably. Everyone is now trying to handle, boldly and in a responsible manner, problems that can be solved within the scope of one's authority. This avoids passing on the problems to the organization at a higher level. A number of grassroots units recently took up some 100 problems, which needed prompt solution, with the Logistic Department of the Fuzhou Military Region, and some of these problems involved several or scores of departments. In the past such problems could be solved only after many documents had been passed back and forth between the specific departments and the organization at the higher level for examination and approval. This time, the various departments involved took the initiative to consult with one another to simplify, as much as possible, the procedures of examination and approval and, independently and in a responsible manner, properly solved the problems within 5 days. Third, it has encouraged cadres to make progress and created a new situation in which everyone is trying to advance ahead of others. Since the institution of the personal responsibility system, the number of cadres who have been commended has far exceeded that before the adoption of this system.

SU YIRAN AT SHANDONG STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

SK120545 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee was held in Jinan from 6 to 11 November. The meeting stressed that the current priority task is to conscientiously study and master the guidelines of the documents of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech given during his inspection tour in Shandong Province, to unify the thinking of the whole party, particularly leading cadres, to implement the guidelines of the central directives, to seek truth from facts, to further emancipate minds, and to do a good job in the whole economic system reform centering on the urban areas.

The main topics for discussion at the meeting were to relay and study the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech given during his inspection tour in Shandong Province, to discuss matters relating to the preparations of the convocation of the fourth plenary session of the fourth provincial CPC Committee, and to work out plans for the province's second stage of party rectification work. The participants devoted 3 days to relaying and studying the decision adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the speeches of the central leading comrades, and Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech given during his inspection tour in the province.

On 9 November, the enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee held a plenary meeting which was presided over by Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee. Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech on the study and implementation of the guidelines of the 3d Plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the preparatory work for the fourth plenary session of the provincial CPC committee, and the current production problems. Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, gave a speech on the second stage of the provincial party rectification work and on how to achieve further success in the party rectification work of the provincial-level organs. Participants enthusiastically discussed this subject.

Attending the meeting were Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee, members of the Central Advisory Commission staying in Jinan, Standing Committee members of the provincial Advisory Commission, secretaries and deputy secretaries of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, secretaries and deputy secretaries of the party group of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, members of the party group of the provincial government, advisers of the provincial government, secretaries and deputy secretaries of the party group of the provincial CPPCC Committee, responsible persons of the liaison group of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission stationed in the province, secretaries of various prefectural and city CPC Committees, party secretaries of various large enterprises, and responsible persons of various relevant provincial-level departments.

SHANDONG PLANS FOR SECOND STEP IN RECTIFICATION

SK130608 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The Shandong Provincial CPC Committee recently worked out plans for the second step of party rectification work in line with the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification, the directives of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission, and the actual situation in Shandong. Suggestions for the plans were discussed at the enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee which ended on 11 November.

The provincial CPC committee's suggestions for the second step of party rectification work pointed out clearly that the province's second step in party rectification work should be focused on the party rectification general objective and demand. Efforts should be made to deeply implement the decision of 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and closely integrate party rectification work in the reform of the whole economic system centering on the urban areas, which the whole party must attend to in 1985, with the formulation of an outline of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and with the readjustment of leading bodies at all levels. It is necessary to use the experiences of the first step of party rectification for reference and successfully fulfill the tasks of unifying thinking, consolidating workstyle, strengthening discipline, and purifying organizations. Through party rectification, the ideological level and work efficiency of leading cadres at all levels and all the party members will be enhanced so that they will consciously maintain unity with the CPC Central Committee and will do a good job in the reform of the economic system, in industrial and agricultural work, in devising the Seventh 5-Year Plan and plans for quadrupling industrial and agricultural output value, in readjusting the leading bodies at all levels, in consolidating party style, and in creating a new situation in all fields of work. They will also contribute to achieving the grand objective put forward by the 12th CPC Congress and the demand of the provincial CPC Committee on emancipating thinking, blazing new trails, achieving the quadrupling of tasks ahead of schedule, and making Shandong Province and its people prosperous.

The party rectification work of units at and above the county level should be focused on six aspects: 1) straightening out the guiding ideology of professional work; 2) negating the Great Cultural Revolution thoroughly; 3) enhancing communist consciousness and heightening revolutionary spirit; 4) consciously correcting, investigating, and handling problems of the unhealthy trends in bureaucracy, and abusing one's power and position to seek personal gain; 5) purifying party organizations; and 6) strengthening the building of the party's leading bodies and the third echelon.

The suggestions also stressed that we should study the party rectification documents in a down-to-earth manner, deeply understand the essence of the documents' guidelines, and further straighten out the guiding ideology of professional work. It is necessary to seek truth from facts, further emancipate thinking, deeply conduct education on thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution, factionalism, the theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and various leftist policies in line with the reality. We should also thoroughly negate the practice of extensive democracy and eliminate the remaining habits of the Great Cultural Revolution.

The provincial CPC Committee's suggestions clearly stated that the province's second-stage party rectification work should be carried out in four groups, which will begin in late December or in early January next year and will be basically completed by 1986. The first group includes various prefectural and city organs; large enterprises; colleges, universities, and scientific research units under the ministries and the province; and units under the provincial-level departments and bureaus. The second group includes county, city, and district organs; prefectural and city institutes of higher learning; industrial, capital construction, communications, and financial enterprises; and cultural, educational, and scientific research units at and above the county level. The third group includes townships, towns, neighborhood offices, and enterprises and establishments subordinate to counties, cities and districts. The fourth group includes villages, neighborhood committees, and grassroots party organizations.

The provincial CPC Committee called on the CPC Committees at all levels to fully understand the importance of making the second stage of party rectification work successful, and adopt effective measures to strengthen leadership over this work. The principal responsible comrades of the CPC Committees should personally attach importance to party rectification work, set strict demands on themselves to achieve high standards, and prevent perfunctory work.

SHANDONG VIEWS HARMFULNESS OF FACTIONALISM

SK100456 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Excerpts] By bearing in mind the actual situation, the Heze Prefectural CPC Committee has achieved an obvious turn for the better in party style in conducting education on totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution.

Prior to conducting education, some persons in Heze Prefecture had some confused ideas and contended that various factions that emerged in the Cultural Revolution could not be totally regarded as wrongdoers and their mistakes were different in degree. In order to correct the thinking in which a certain faction is correct and some persons consistently pretend to be perfect, the prefectural CPC Committee has analyzed the experience of various factions emerging in the Cultural Revolution and their activities as a whole. It recognized that the minor issues of various factions, which cropped up in a certain period or problem, were different, but that the overall practices of them were wrong.

The Heze Prefectural CPC Committee contended that to totally negate factionalism, efforts should be made to eliminate the bad influence of drawing a line of demarcation according to leaders in power, which is the prominent indicator of indulging in factionalism during the Cultural Revolution and is also the major reason why the problem of factionalism in Heze Prefecture has not been dealt with for a long time. On this problem, some persons wrongly deemed that the cardinal questions of right and wrong, which cropped up among various factions, during the revolution would be clear as long as a line of demarcation is drawn in line with Wang Xiaoyu. Some erroneous thinking has encouraged factionalism.

In conducting education on totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, the prefectural CPC Committee has made a concrete analysis of this problem and has discerned that, on the major premise of participating in the Cultural Revolution, those who either followed Wang Xiaoyu or opposed him were wrong. All of this has safeguarded the interest of factionalism and the disputes of various factions were not a struggle between the party's correct line and the wrong one, but were a struggle to seize power for their own faction. As a result, through analysis and discussion the prefectural CPC Committee has totally eliminated the erroneous thinking which held that a certain faction was correct.

In conducting education on negating the Great Cultural Revolution, the Heze Prefectural CPC Committee regarded as major tasks the work of eliminating the lingering practices of the Cultural Revolution. By bearing in mind the actual situation, it discussed the harmfulness of factionalism, presented the indicators of factionalism, ferreted out the roots of factionalism, and exposed the Cultural Revolution's practices lingering in Heze Prefecture.

Through presenting indicators and discussing the harmfulness of factionalism, the prefectural CPC Committee has further discerned the seriousness and harmfulness of the lingering practices of the Cultural Revolution and has enhanced its consciousness in eliminating the lingering influence of the Cultural Revolution. The party organizations at all levels throughout the prefecture contended that, to eliminate the lingering influence of the Cultural Revolution, which has been deep-rooted, efforts should be made to resolutely dig out its roots.

In order to eliminate the lingering influence of the Cultural Revolution and achieve an obvious turn for the better in party style, these party organizations have enforced the system of contracted responsibility in the work of improving party style. The first leader of the party committees should be fully responsible for improving party style in their committees and members of the party committees should also be responsible for this in the units or departments they are in charge of. Various fronts and departments should do a good job in grasping the work of improving party style in line with their characteristics.

ZHEJIANG IMPROVES ECONOMIC PLANNING BY MERGER

OW091025 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1709 GMT 8 Nov 84

[By reporters Lin Nan and Huang Guowen]

[Excerpts] Hangzhou, 8 Nov (XINHUA) -- To simplify administration, decentralize power, and serve enterprises in a better way, the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government has merged the provincial Planning Commission and the provincial Economic Commission into a single economic administrative organ, the Planning and Economic Commission.

The Zhejiang Provincial Planning and Economic Commission was formed in October last year. After readjustment, the number of personnel of the external affairs departments of the former provincial planning and economic commissions was reduced from 28 to 18. Since the founding of the Planning and Economic Commission, work efficiency has improved remarkably due to the reduction of wrangling and internal waste between departments. In the past, the provincial Economic Commission took care of production arrangements while the provincial Planning Commission attended to the drawing up of plans. The two commissions held separate meetings and issued separate documents. This resulted in duplication of work and mutual impediment. The formation of the provincial planning and economic commission has changed the past customary practice of first holding a production planning meeting and, a few months later, a production meeting. Instead, it now invites comrades in charge of planning and production throughout the province to attend one single economic work meeting at the same time. In this way, contradictions between planning and production arrangements can be promptly solved. Moreover, time can be saved by making production arrangements.

The creation of the provincial Planning and Economic Commission has helped in reducing bureaucratism. Grassroots units and enterprises have noticed that, with the reduction of bureaucratism, faster action has been taken to solve problems. In the first 8 months of this year, a number of leading cadres of the provincial Planning and Economic Commission went on separate occasions to Wenzhou, Ningbo, Lishui, Huzhou, and Jinhua to help grassroots units solve problems concerning production, capital construction, and technical transformation. Economic administrative departments have changed the past practice of monopolizing all work irrespective of its importance. As a result, they can concentrate on giving overall guidance. The Zhejiang Provincial Planning and Economic Commission is now drawing up new economic administrative plans and planning to establish, step by step, consulting companies, information centers, and new technology development service stations in order to further improve the reform of economic administrative organs.

ZHEJIANG CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE OPENS

OW110608 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The 10th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Hangzhou today. Liu Dan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Today's meeting adopted the following agenda:

- 1) to examine and approve draft provisional regulations on protecting Zhejiang's fresh water fishing resources;
- 2) to discuss draft provisional regulations on enforcing compulsory preliminary education in Zhejiang; to discuss draft provisional regulations on eliminating illiteracy in Zhejiang; and to discuss the revision of the Zhejiang provincial regulations on family planning work;
- 3) to hear a report on the inspection of primary school work in Ningbo, Wenzhou, Lishui, and other cities and prefectures;
- 4) to hear a report on the handling of the motions of the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress and the deputies' proposals;
- 5) to approve personnel appointments and removals and to handle other matters.

Liu Zizheng, Shang Jingcai, Li Yuhua, Wu Zhichuan, Zhu Zuxiang, and Xing Zitao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee, attended the meeting.

HENAN URGES IMPARTIAL ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS

HK120652 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee set the task of reform of the economic structure, with the cities as the focus, and set a new demand on procuratorial work in the new period, that is, in addition to continuing to crack down on serious criminal activities, to strengthen procuratorial work against economic crimes and to conscientiously serve the party's general task and general goal.

It is necessary to fully realize the arduous, complex, and long-term character of the task of improving public order and cracking down on economic crimes and it is necessary to continue to pay close attention to handling major and serious cases, to unswervingly implement the principle of handling cases strictly according to the law -- without delay and without letting even a single criminal go unpunished -- to mobilize the masses to ferret out criminals, and, by dealing with the cases, to comprehensively improve public order so as to develop the struggle in depth and protect and promote the smooth reform of the economic structure.

Procuratorial organs are the state's organs for supervising the law. It is their duty to guard the sanctity of the law. For a long time, as a result of the influence of leftist ideas and of surviving feudal ideas, there have been cases where some state organ workers in some localities or units and some cadres in grassroot units have committed such serious crimes as illegally arresting and detaining people, extorting confessions by torture, bending the law for the benefit of relatives or friends, and being derelict in their duties. Some people, by capitalizing on the powers entrusted to them, have wantonly infringed on people's personal rights and democratic rights. Bad influences and grave consequences have resulted. It is the procuratorial organ's unshirkable duty to investigate and handle such cases. Thus, procuratorates at all levels and the entire police force should adhere to the principle of impartially enforcing the law and the principle of everybody being equal before the law and resolutely punish according to the law whoever has violated criminal laws regardless of his position, power, or influence. This is the desire of the people of the province as well as a duty the law assigns to the procuratorial organs.

GUIZHOU MEETING STRESSES PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK130847 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] The provincial Demography Forecasting and Planning Association held a meeting in Guiyang, demanding that all places throughout the province strictly implement the party's policies on planned parenthood and guarantee the successful fulfillment of the planned parenthood tasks.

The meeting discussed the program for population forecasts in Guizhou Province for the year 2000 which was put forward by the provincial Planned Parenthood Committee, the program for population forecasts in our province in 50 years which was put forward by the provincial Statistical Bureau, and the trend of population development in Guizhou in future which was put forward by the provincial Population Compilation Committee.

The meeting pointed out: Population forecasts in our province have a close connection with our province's economic development. Therefore, the meeting demanded: All places must strictly implement the policies on planned parenthood in Guizhou and must control the figures within the quota up to the year 2000 which has been assigned to our province by the State Family Planning Commission this year. To fulfill this arduous task, all levels and units must vigorously publicize the policies on planned parenthood and must conduct education for all people throughout the province. Proceeding from the overall situation, the interests of individuals and families must be subordinate to the interests of the state and the whole people. It is necessary to carry out planned parenthood and to continuously advocate and encourage that a couple should give birth to only one child. It is essential to popularize eugenics and to advocate getting married and giving birth to a child at a mature age, production of healthy offspring, and bringing up children well.

SICHUAN REFORMS ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT ORGANS

OW091213 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0920 GMT 8 Nov 84

[By reporter He Xiaolin]

[Excerpts] Chengdu, 8 Nov (XINHUA) -- XINHUA editor's note: The delegation of the power of decision to enterprises will inevitably cause local government organizations and the departments in charge of economic construction to reform themselves. In order to delegate powers to lower levels, we must simplify administrative procedures. With the progress in restructuring the national economy as a whole, focussing on the urban economy, there is hope of curing once and for all the chronic and stubborn disease of overstaffing and low efficiency. Sichuan Province has merged its Planning Commission, Economic Commission, Office of Agriculture, and Office of Finance. The integration has not only simplified administration, delegated powers to lower levels, and improved working efficiency. It has also separated the responsibility of the government from the responsibility of enterprises. As a result, the provincial government is satisfied, and the enterprises are even more satisfied. This is an experience of success in restructuring the urban economy, as well as a profound transformation of the super-structure of socialism. The reform of managing organizations will surely promote the progress in reforming the economic structure and further liberate the productive forces.

[end editor's note]

Since April 1983, the Sichuan Provincial People's Government has reformed its provincial-level economic managing organizations; combined its Planning Commission, Economic Commission, Office of Agriculture, and Office of Finance into a Planning and Economic Commission; and preliminarily formed a working structure with fewer organs and higher efficiency.

Recently the central leading comrades fully approved this experience of Sichuan Province. They pointed out that the deepening of the economic structural reform will inevitably cause the managing organizations to reform themselves. At present, the personnel of the Planning and Economic Commission have freed themselves of "excessive documents and meetings." They are doing their work smoothly and their working efficiency has been greatly improved.

YIN FATANG ATTENDS XIZANG UNMARRIED YOUTH PARTY

HK130835 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] On the evening of 10 November, the regional Women's Federation held an evening party for unmarried youths. [passage indistinct] In these units there are more than 640 young people who are over 26 and unmarried. The main reasons that these young people are still unmarried are [words indistinct]. In order to help them solve this problem, the regional Women's Federation held this evening party. Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, attended the party. Yangling Doje, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, spoke at the party. He said: [words indistinct]

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES

HK100343 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The 10th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 9 November after 3 days in session. Vice Chairman Sun Yuting presided at the closing ceremony. The meeting passed a resolution approving the provincial urban construction management regulations, giving approval in principle to these regulations. The meeting passed a resolution on methods for implementing the provincial law on food hygiene and the provincial law on protection of cultural relics. The methods were approved in principle.

The committee members also held serious discussions on strengthening education in mountain and minority-nationality areas. They held: The party and government have attached great importance to minority-nationality education in the 35 years since the founding of the state. The education departments have done a lot of work and scored much success. However, there are still discrepancies. We must continue to strengthen work in this respect.

Committee Chairman Liu Minghui and Vice Chairmen Wang Shaoyan, Li Hecai, Ma Wendong, Wang Shichao, and Wang Lianfang attended the meeting.

BEIJING CADRES DISCIPLINED FOR MALPRACTICE

OW101345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1726 GMT 9 Nov 84

[By reporter Pan Shantang]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Nov (XINHUA) -- With the approval of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, a decision was made recently to give a serious inner-party warning to Zhi Wenlin, former secretary of the leading party group of the Beijing Municipal Machinery Industry Bureau, who shielded cadres violating law and discipline.

The cadres, whose activities were connived and shielded by Zhi Wenlin, were Song Xueliang, manager of the Beijing Municipal Electric Equipment Industry Cooperation and deputy secretary of the corporation's party committee, and Chang Zhiguo, assistant manager and deputy secretary of the party committee of this corporation. Song Xueliang and Chang Zhiguo made all-out efforts to seek personal gains by taking advantage of their power. Making up various excuses, they used the corporation's funds for extravagant wining and dining and for holding feasts and buying gifts for others. Meanwhile, they bought more sedans for the corporation than permitted by the regulations, played deceptive tricks to enlarge the scale of wage adjustments, seriously infringed upon the benefits of the masses, and took over housing assigned to some staff members and workers. Furthermore, Song Xueliang made illegal arrangements to get jobs for his son and daughter.

Since 1980, some people in the corporation, including Zhu Li, former secretary of the party branch office of this corporation, had reported to the higher authorities on several occasions the violations of law and discipline by Song Xueliang and Chang Zhiguo. However, Song and Chang used their power and position to retaliate. First, they dismissed Zhu Li from his position as secretary of the party branch office of the corporation. Then, they forcibly transferred him out of the office. Other office cadres who had shown sympathy with or given support to Zhu Li also suffered retaliation in varying degrees.

The Beijing Municipal Electric Equipment Industry Corporation was under the jurisdiction of the Beijing Municipal Machinery Industry Bureau. Zhi Wenlin, who was the secretary of the leading party group of the municipal Machinery Industry Bureau at that time, not only refrained from looking into and dealing with the problem of Song Xueliang and Chang Zhiguo, but on the contrary went so far as to protect them. In July 1981 the Beijing Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission, the Beijing Municipal Economic Commission, and five other departments formed a joint investigation group on the instruction of the leading comrades of the municipal CPC Committee and, after investigation, clarified the problem of this electrical equipment industry corporation. The municipal Discipline Inspection Commission and Economic Commission asked Zhi Wenlin, who was then studying at the Central Party School, to return to the bureau and preside over a meeting of the leading party group so that opinions might be studied on how to handle the problem. Using one excuse or another, Zhi Wenlin refused to return to convene the meeting. It was not until early April 1982 that Zhi Wenlin returned to the bureau to convene the leading party group's meeting after repeated calls by the higher authorities. Without making any investigation group's conclusion that Song Xueliang and Chang Zhiguo had "retaliated against and isolated Comrade Zhu Li," saying that Zhu Li's transfer from the corporation's office "should not be regarded as an action of retaliation." Zhi Wenlin's wrong attitude and style caused great mental stress to Zhu Li and the others who exposed the problems of these cadres and, on the other hand, encouraged the vile attitude of Song Xueliang and Chang Zhiguo in clinging to their mistakes. In the meantime, the CPC Committee of the Beijing Municipal Machinery Industry Cooperation (formerly known as the machinery industry bureau) dealt with the problems of Song and Chang. Some Xueliang was placed on probation within the party for 1 year. Chang Zhiguo was removed from his post within the party. Both were dismissed from their administrative posts.

NEI MONGGOL INFORMATION NETWORK ESTABLISHED

SK130600 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The (Jiuzhou) economic information broadcast joint service network, a new association serving producers, businessmen and consumers, was established in Hohhot on 11 November.

Attending the ceremony to convey warm congratulations were leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee, the preparatory group of the regional Advisory Commission, the regional People's Congress, and the regional government, including Bu He, Qian Fenyong, Batubagen, Wu En, Wang Duo, and Zhao Zhihong.

The joint service network is composed of the Beijing, Tianjin, Jiangsu, Shandong, Hebei, Shanxi, Shannxi, Liaoning, and Nei Monggol broadcast stations and the Henan TV Broadcast Information Center.

On behalf of the regional CPC Committee and the regional government, entrusted by First Secretary of the regional CPC Committee Zhou Hui, Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional government, conveyed a warm welcome and intimate greetings to representatives of broadcast workers and journalists at the ceremony.

SHANXI COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON STUDY OF REFORMS

HK100331 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Station contributing commentator's article: "Party Organizations at All Levels Must Organize the Cadres and Masses To Study the Documents of the Third Plenary Session"]

[Excerpts] At present the cadres and masses throughout the province are seriously studying the documents of the third plenary session. Party organizations at all levels must attach importance to this study and regard it as an important measure for implementing the decision of the plenary session. They must pay attention to the following points in organizing and leading this study.

1. Explain the importance of this study and enhance people's consciousness regarding studying and mastering the documents.
2. Explain that the contents of the third plenary session's decision are extremely rich and profound, will endure for a long time to come, and have extremely far-reaching influence, and guide everyone to work hard in studying the documents.
3. In close connection with the state of mind of the cadres and masses and the state of work of departments and units, through study and discussion it is necessary to guide everyone to enhance understanding, clear away misgivings, and put right the guiding ideology for professional work. Many comrades have reported that each of the 10 parts of the decision contains portions that they do not understand very well. There are still muddled and even erroneous ideas of various kinds among a few cadres and masses. Certain comrades engaged in economic work have not yet succeeded in actively making progress, being determined to carry out reform, and ensuring that all work of their department and unit serves and is subordinate to the general goal of quadruplication. We must strive to solve all these problems through this study.
4. In organizing study and discussion inside and outside the party, and in the leadership groups and among the masses, it is necessary to bring democracy into full play, enliven people's thinking, eliminate leftism and old thinking, and carry out work in a thorough and meticulous way.

SHANXI'S LI LIGONG ON CADRE PERSONNEL SYSTEM

HK100314 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Excerpts] At the discussion meeting on reforming the cadre personnel system, which concluded on 9 November, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong said: Reform of the cadre personnel system must go ahead of reform of the economic structure, and at least be carried out synchronously with it.

This meeting was convened by the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial Personnel Bureau. The meeting implemented the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and carried out theoretical study on how to reform the cadre personnel system, centering on reforms of the economic structure.

Lu Gongxun, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Organization Department, spoke at the meeting. He held: The key to success or failure in reforming the province's economic structure and building its energy base lies in whether we can discover talented people and employ them in important posts. He demanded that organization and personnel departments get away from the round of routine affairs, work closely together with scientific and theoretical workers, and boldly explore paths of reform in theory and practice.

On reforming the cadre personnel system, Lu Gongxun proposed five main current issues for solution: 1) Respect knowledge and talent and boldly employ outstanding middle-aged and young cadres and pioneering talents. 2) Carry out rational cadre exchanges and ensure that talented people are employed in appropriate posts. 3) Forge an economic management cadre force suited to reforms of the irrational structure and to the building of the industrial and energy bases. 4) Perfect the cadre management system and strengthen the vitality of the cadre force, especially of the leadership groups. 5) Establish cadre personnel work rules and regulations and put them on a sound basis, and make this work scientific and systematic as soon as possible.

ARTICLE ON CONCEPT OF 'ONE COUNTRY, TWO SYSTEMS'

HK120558 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0741 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Article by Wei Daye: "Formation and Development of the Concept of 'One Country, Two Systems'" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The concept of "one country, two systems" put forward by China in order to settle the Taiwan and Hong Kong issues reasonably has aroused the attention of people throughout the world. Most people think that this is a farsighted, insightful, and original scientific concept of great practical significance for settling the Taiwan and Hong Kong issues. In addition, it also has theoretical and practical significance for settling similar international issues and other major international disputes.

The Chinese Government's concept of "one country, two systems" was gradually developed beginning with the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

In order to help people understand and study the formation and development of the concept of "one country, two systems," we might first review the representative documents and speeches issued and delivered by authoritative persons and organizations concerned in China in recent years:

On 22 December 1978, the communique of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee pointed out: "With the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations, the prospect of having our country's sacred territory Taiwan return to the embrace of the motherland and achieving the magnificent goal of reunification has already emerged more clearly before us."

On 1 January 1979, when China and the United States established diplomatic relations, the NPC Standing Committee issued on that very day a "Letter to Taiwan Compatriots," in which it announced the principles for the peaceful reunification of the motherland, pointed out that in solving the problems related to reunification, it would "respect Taiwan's status quo, adopt reasonable and rational policies and methods, and refrain from causing Taiwan people to suffer losses," and hoped that the two sides would establish postal, transport, and trade relations as soon as possible.

On 30 September 1981, Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, talked to XINHUA reporters to further expound on the principles and policies regarding Taiwan's return to the embrace of the motherland and the realization of peaceful reunification. During his talk, he said: "After achieving reunification, Taiwan can become a special administrative region enjoying a high degree of autonomy and will be allowed to retain its troops," and "it will be allowed to maintain unchanged its existing social and economic systems, lifestyle, and its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries. The ownership of and right to inheritance of private property, houses, land, enterprises, and foreign investment will not be encroached upon."

In September 1982, CPC leader Deng Xiaoping for the first time put forth the idea of "one country, two systems" when he met British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He said that the problem regarding the recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong could be solved by applying the scheme of "one country, two systems."

On 6 June 1983, when Deng Xiaoping met Professor Yang Li-yu of Seton Hall University, New Jersey, in addition to reiterating the "nine policies" that Ye Jianying mentioned in September 1981, he stressed that after China was reunified, Taiwan "can maintain a certain independence and can implement a system different from that in the mainland and that it will have an independent legal system and need not appeal to Beijing for final judgment," and that "the mainland will not send any personnel, military or

"civil, to Taiwan, Taiwan will govern its own party, government, and army systems. The central government will allow officials from Taiwan a certain number of posts in it."

On 15 October 1984, Beijing's LIAOWANG weekly published in issue No 42 an article entitled: "A Concept of Tremendous Significance -- Chairman Deng Xiaoping on 'One Country, Two Systems.'" The article said that when Deng Xiaoping recently met foreign guests and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, he pithily expounded on the concept of "one country, two systems." He said: "The concept regarding 'one country, two systems' is a major strategic policy decision and is not expediency. He also expounded in an all-round manner on the background, conditions, grounds, and prospects of the idea of "one country, two systems" that has been put forth by the CPC.

Thus we can very clearly see that there have roughly been three stages in the emergence and development of the idea regarding "one country, two systems:" 1) a stage marked by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee when the strategic idea and principle of the peaceful reunification of the motherland was established and since which the "liberation" of Taiwan has no longer been mentioned; 2) the stage marked by Ye Jianying's talk with XINHUA reporters in September 1981, in which he expounded in an all-round manner on the various concrete principles and policies in various aspects to the theoretical plane of "one country, two systems." Through these the principle regarding the peaceful reunification of China has become a feasible scheme that is based on theory and is supplemented by policies and measures.

We should also explain two major events in this entire process:

The first event: On 15 May 1984, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC Government delivered a "government work report" to the Second Session of Sixth NPC, formally putting forth the concept of "one country, two systems" to all the deputies and obtaining the approval of the session. This shows that this tentative idea of Chinese leaders has already become a kind of national policy that has legal force.

The second event: On 26 September 1984, the PRC Government and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland signed in Beijing a joint declaration on the question of Hong Kong which is a historic document of great significance. The two parties thus reached a reasonable, rational, and satisfactory agreement on the question of Hong Kong. This shows that the Chinese Government's scheme about "one country, two systems" is indeed based on a scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts and is indeed feasible.

The major spirit of the principle behind the Chinese Government's idea on "one country, two systems" has already been embodied in the joint declaration initialed by the Chinese and British Governments. This spirit is: 1) sovereignty must be taken back and the motherland must be reunified; 2) Hong Kong's existing system will not be changed and full guarantees will be given to the prosperity of this area; and 3) this will not harm other countries' interests in Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong issue differs in nature from the Taiwan issue. The former is a question of recovering sovereignty while the latter is an internal problem. However, this writer thinks that the above-mentioned spirit of this basic principle must also be applicable to Taiwan. Affairs inside the big family of the motherland must be even easier to talk over.

COMMENTARY ON TAIWAN'S BAN ON TRAVEL TO MAINLAND

OW111005 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Station commentary: "The 'Three Opens' Are the Common Aspiration of the People"]

[Text] Last year, Mr Liang Shih-chiu wrote many articles expressing longing for his native land. Many people said that he was suffering from homesickness. As a matter of fact, Mr Liang Shih-chiu is not the only person in Taiwan suffering from homesickness. Homesickness can actually be called the common ailment of Taiwan's mainlanders.

For reasons known to all, no less than 2 million people went to Taiwan from the mainland before and after 1949. Most of them were in the prime of their lives when they left for Taiwan. Among them, many left behind their parents and children. Since then, 35 years have passed. During this long period, they endured the pain of family separation from their home. All good-hearted Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait sympathize with them. This is why people express their sincere welcome to the motherland government's proposal on opening postal, trade, and navigational ties with Taiwan.

However, certain people in power in Taiwan are not enlightened. Recently, authorities concerned in Taiwan played the same old tune and forbade our compatriots in Taiwan to visit the mainland for tourism or family reunions. This action has been met with strong opposition. Even people who showed no interest in politics said: Obstructing the "three opens" is against the people's wishes. It is an unpopular, unreasonable act.

The history of separation between the two side of the Strait will end sooner or later. The "three opens" are the aspiration of the people and an inevitable result of historical development. No one can go against the people's will. No one can turn back the wheel of history.

OFFICIALS VISIT BEIJING EXHIBITION ON TAIWAN

OW130817 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1507 GMT 12 Nov 84

[By reporter Luo Xiaolu]

[Text] Eight large Chinese characters meaning "everyone is responsible for the reunification of the motherland" were written on a map of the motherland displayed in front of the Zhongshan Hall in Beijing's Zhongshan Park. An exhibition on the "work for the peaceful reunification of the motherland" opened here today.

Zhu Xuefan, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Lu Zhengcao, Burhan Shahidi, Miao Yuntai, and more than 100 public figures from all walks of life including Wu Zuoren, Lin Liyun, Lei Jieqiong, Hou Jingru, and Gao Ge visited the exhibition and saw slides on the motherland's beautiful island, Taiwan, at present and in the past. Nearly 1,000 photographs are on display, reflecting the party's principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the aspirations of people in Taiwan and abroad for the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

The exhibition on the "work for the peaceful reunification of the motherland" is sponsored by the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee.

CNA REPORTS ON YOUTH UPRISINGS IN PRC PROVINCES

OWI20324 Taipei CNA in English 0314 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 9 (CNA) -- Young intellectuals sent to remote areas in northwest mainland China have been staging uprisings against the communist authorities since their demands to return to their native places has been frustrated, reports from mainland China gathered by intelligence units here say.

According to the reports, more than 200 students sent to Yangtatzu Township in Kansu Province in 1979 have repeatedly petitioned local authorities, complaining that they had stayed there too long. Most of them originated from Peiping and Shanghai.

Their petitions were answered by a purging movement ordered by the Lanchou Military Region, which sent out troops and police forces to besiege the 728th engineering team to which the students belonged. One of the students was arrested on charges that he was a spy for the Soviet Union.

This angered the team members, who took concerted actions in disarming the besieging forces and tried to intercept a Lanchou-bound oil train, bringing railroad traffic between Chiuchuan and Lanchou to a temporary standstill. The riot lasted for five days before the communist Army and military police arrived to quell it.

The reports also disclose that in Aksu, Sinkiang, many people sent to "develop border areas" were deprived to their bare necessities of life because they had to pay taxes using seeds and pay contract fees to work on the land, but the land did not yield significant harvests after being hit by a drought last year.

Two young intellectuals killed themselves in protest against the unsympathetical tax collectors. This aroused the anger of other intellectuals, who staged a sit-in in front of the regional authorities and demanded to be sent back to the cities where they came from. Their demonstration came to nothing.

According to the reports, there are more than 100,000 young intellectuals in Aksu, most of whom were sent there in the early 1960s before the Cultural Revolution started. Hardships and homesickness drove nearly 70,000 of them to stage a big-scale uprising in 1980, the reports note.

REGULATIONS ON CONTRABAND WEAPONS CLARIFIED

OWI30745 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] The Executive Yuan said: The Taiwan Garrison General Headquarters is formulating the 1985 regulations against contraband guns and ammunition to safeguard social order.

The Executive Yuan made this remark in a letter to the Civil Affairs Committee and National Defense Committee of the Control Yuan concerning the measures taken by the Taiwan Garrison General Headquarters to safeguard social order during the period that martial law is in force. With regard to offenses committed in violation of the regulations on gun and ammunition control, the Executive Yuan said: At present, some gun smugglers and persons suspected of having attacked policemen on duty have been referred to the military court, on the basis of the seriousness of their cases, for trial by the court.

The Ministry of Interior is studying measures to severely punish offenders in this category and planning to add the death penalty on the basis of Article 19 of the Army, Navy, and Air Force Criminal Law as a deterrent. In addition, it has worked out a regulation to trace the original source of the ammunition involved. All the ammunition involved in cases handled by the Taiwan Garrison General Headquarters should be checked and its original sources thoroughly traced.

EFFORTS MADE TO STRENGTHEN TIES WITH DALAI LAMA

OW090839 Taipei CHINA POST in English 6 Nov 84 p 12

[Text] The Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission is planning to build a Lamaist temple and a Lamaism college in Taiwan to "strengthen ties" between the Republic of China and the exiled Tibetan government led by Dalai Lama, the UNITED DAILY NEWS reported yesterday.

"Judging from the opening ceremony of a Tibetan monastery in Taipei Sunday, the relationship between the Republic of China and Dalai Lama's government has been substantially improved," the paper said. Different from the "nonpolitics" contacts between the two in the past, both Tung Shu-Fang, chairman of the Commission, and Ga Rinpoche, a ranking Living Tibetan Buddha, stated their political stances during speeches at the ceremony, the paper said.

According to an earlier report by the paper, the exiled Tibetan government has increased exchange of visits with the Republic of China in the past two years. As of October this year, some twenty Tibetan Living Buddhas have visited here for cultural and religious talks. Since 1982, some 50 Tibetan children have been arriving without the companionship of their parents from India or Nepal to study at the Tibetan Children's Home in Taipei. This school, sponsored by the government, offers free normal domestic elementary education in addition to the Tibetan language and culture classes. There are about another 100 Tibetans in Taiwan.

FOREIGN TRADE SURPLUS HITS ALL-TIME HIGH

OW101031 Taipei CNA in English 1012 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 10 (CNA) -- The nation's foreign trade surplus hit an all-time high of U.S. dollars 7.38 billion in Jan.-Oct. of this year, nearly doubling the black ink of U.S. dollars 4.25 billion in the same period last year, the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics reported.

The surplus with the United States in the January-October period hit a record U.S. dollars 8.44 billion, up from U.S. dollars 5.47 billion a year ago. Taiwan's trade deficit with Japan, however, rose to U.S. dollars 2.66 billion in the first 10 months of the year from U.S. dollars 2.39 billion in the same period last year.

The nation's trade reached nearly U.S. dollars 43.90 billion in the first 10 months of this year, up U.S. dollars 7.2 billion or 19.6 percent over the same period in 1983. Of the total volume, exports accounted for U.S. dollars 25.64 billion, up U.S. dollars 5.17 billion or 25.3 percent while imports totalled U.S. dollars 18.26 billion, up U.S. dollars 2 billion or 15.5 percent. Trade officials attributed the high trade performance, especially in exports, to continued economic recovery in Taiwan and its trading partners, including the United States and Japan. Taiwan's exports to the United States reached U.S. dollars 12.62 billion, accounting for 49.2 percent of the nation's total export. Exports to Japan were U.S. dollars 2.675 billion, or 10.4 percent and to Hong Kong U.S. dollars 1.696 billion or 6.6 percent during the January-October period.

The nation's imports from Japan were U.S. dollars 5.34 billion, or 29.2 percent of the total import. Imports from the United States were U.S. dollars 4.18 billion or 22.9 percent and from Saudi Arabia U.S. dollars 1.57 billion or 8.6 percent. Earlier, trade officials predicted the nation's foreign trade would hit a record U.S. dollars 50 billion by the end of this year.

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